REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,536.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupe,* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. DACCA, 2,048 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A., Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd June 1876, at 4 P. M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras	7
„ Carwar	24	„ Musulipatam	8
„ Narakel	28	„ Coconada	9
„ Alleppy	28	„ Viziagapatam	10
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Colombo July	1	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Negapatam	4	„ False Point	12
„ Pondicherry	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Guader	27	„ Fao	10
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	12
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	16
„ Linga July	2	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	25
„ Mahomerah	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28
Arrives BUSSORAH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Childwall Hall.

Bombay, 15th June 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	14th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Company will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagors, in virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of February 1875, and made between Davidas Pursotumdass, the sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas of the first part, the said Davidas Purshotumdas, Bhaidas Goverdhundas, Laldas Goverdhundas Purshoodas, Goverdhundas and Ramlal Manaklal, sole heirs of the said late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, of the second part, and Pirozbai, widow of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,517 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the north side of the Third Bhoiwada street, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in Bombay, registered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 72, together with the several buildings, ranges or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 54, 55, and 58, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, on the west partly by the property of Vullubdas Hurjivundas, and partly by the property of the Punchayet of Soorathia, on the north partly by the property of Jivunlal Maharaj, and partly by the property of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, and on the south by the said Third Bhoiwada Street. The mortgagee is prepared to accept at any time before the date of sale private offers for the purchase of the mortgage claim.

For further information apply to Mr. ARDESIR FRAMJEE, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at his Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1876.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold By all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1846.

S. & Co. respectfully call attention to their improved CANOE-SHAPED BAROUCHES, which they had the honor of building for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, &c., &c.

The above style of Barouches are constructed either for large sized Horses or for Arabs. The MINIATURE CANOE BAROUCHE is specially adapted for Arabs, Burmah Ponies, or a single Horse, and are seated comfortable for four persons inside.

Drawings and Estimates submitted for every description of Conveyance including Drays, Landaus, Barouches, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Buggies, &c., &c., &c.

S. & Co. have IN STOCK every description of HARNESS requisites—Plated, Brass and Japanned Buckle Mountings and are in a position to execute Harness to suit any carriage, of the best materials and workmanship. Price Lists forwarded.

SIMPSON & Co.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless,* and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient,* or *brisk purgative,* according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache,* &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks;* and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17TH JUNE.
THE STAR COMPANY.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
ALADDIN;
OR
THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

The performance will commence with the Sparkling Comedietta, HORRIBLE REVELATIONS!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class .... Rs. 2 | Second Class .... Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel, Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Caboara, arrived in Harbour THIS EVENING, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th June 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the above Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on or before SATURDAY, the 24th June 1876, for the SUPPLY to the Company's Mill, by contract, of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for a period of twelve months.

Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited and terms or conditions of contract can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

Parties may Tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option; but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words "Tender for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th June 1876.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz.:—

	Per cent. per annum.
	Rs. a. Rs. a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0 12
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1 0 to 1 4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0 6 to 0 8
„ „ „ used as Shops	0 10 to 0 12
„ „ „ of hazardous goods therein, from	1 0 to 1 4
„ Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1 4

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

No. 33 of 1876.

TO ENGINEERS.

UNDER Section 56, of the Bombay Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive offers from those qualified to fill the appointment of TESTING OFFICER of the CAST IRON PIPES, Machinery about to be supplied to the Bombay Municipality in connection with the TULSI WATER WORKS.

The particulars of the duties of the appointment can be ascertained from the Printed Form of Agreement which the successful applicant will be required to sign, and a copy of which and of the FORM of PROPOSAL can be obtained from this Office, where also a copy of the CONDITIONS of CONTRACT with the Pipe Contractors may be seen.

Applicants for the appointment should send in their proposals in a sealed packet addressed "W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay," and endorsed "TESTING OFFICER'S PROPOSAL, not later than 7th July 1876, and no proposal will be entertained which is not on the specified Form.

The successful applicant will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 on execution of the agreement.

All proposals should be accompanied by the name of at least one unquestionably respectable referree.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any proposal.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 15th June 1876.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT. DAMAGE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S 'TERAI' HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Circular Glass Front Miniature BROUGHAM in good order. Apply to BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers.

WATERPROOF SADDLE COVERS, Rs. 5-8 also for Side Saddles with Pommel, Rs. 9. A DAVIS' Agency, 2, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash ... Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash .... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .... Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
Special Textures for Indian Wear.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats	12 8	14 0
	Suits	20 0	23 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsock, the Lightest Material manufactured that can be relied on	Coats	15 0	17 0
	Suits	23 0	26 0
Drab Fine Twilled Cambric—Double Texture, the Waterproof Solution between Two Substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick. The most durable Waterproof Coat manufactured	Coats	25 0	27 0
Extra Stout ditto ditto	Coats	25 0	27 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, any length cut	Per yard.	6 8	7 8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets; these will be found most useful in the Districts	8ft. by 6	25 0	28 0
	10 „ by 6	30 0	34 0
UMBRELLAS. Best Brown Silk—Strong Pargon Frames	Gent's	11 8	13 0
Ditto do. do.	Ladies'	9 8	10 8
Strong Alpaca	Gent's	6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	..
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	39 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 0	14 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC „	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE „	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE „	17 0	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	20 0	10 8
CHAMBERTIN „	21 0	11 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 8
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..
RHEINISH	18 0	10
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
„ RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	26 0	...
Do. ** two Stars	30 0	...
Do. *** three Stars	32 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three „	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S recommended	35 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	21 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	25 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	21 0	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	..
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do do	40 0	
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Piagniol's)	12 0	
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	
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Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	0	4 0

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Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
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Do. G. Preller & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs. 9 per doz
Do. Do. Lormont, „ 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, „ 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis „ 15 do.
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE STANDARD is one of the oldest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. The Invested Funds exceed Five Millions Sterling; the Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per Annum; and New Assurances to the amount of upwards of £1,000,000 stg have been placed on the Company's books annually since 1865,—a result maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many years—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

COPIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Rampart Row.

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Secretary to the Board,

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With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
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Matheran	Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamond	"Observer" Office.
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Applicant must, in addition to other qualifications, possess a good knowledge of the Marathi, English, and Canarese languages. He will be on probation for the first year.

Post paid applications, accompanied by Testimonials, may be addressed to

D. C. KANETKER,
Karbhari, Jamkhindi State.

State Karbhari's Office, Jamkhindi, 10th June 1876.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Co. (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering the circular issued by the Secretaries and Treasurers to the Shareholders, dated 8th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1876.

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For particulars apply to

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Bombay, 14th June 1876.

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Batty's Mixed Pickles.
Do. Piccalilli.
Do. Onions.
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Do. do. Sauce.

Also a few cases Lime Juice Cordial, Brand "James Heddle," Leith.

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HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875 has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

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Charles E. Benn, Esq., of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co.
Medical Officer—F. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
Secretary to the Board—THOMAS LANG.

THE STANDARD is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its income exceeds £700,000 per annum; the Funds in hand (invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities) amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling; and the New Sums assured have amounted to upwards of £1,000,000 per annum since 1865,—*a result uniformly maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many years*—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES have been established in INDIA and all the British Colonies for upwards of Thirty years, where Assurances may be effected, Premiums paid, and Claims settled.

FORMS OF PROPOSAL, PROSPECTUSES, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, June 1876.

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American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong and portable.

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ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH JUNE 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, Surats steady, spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d. in G. F. Hingunghaut and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned [illegible], but the day's sales only reached [illegible] bales, and unless to-day's Manchester Piece Goods Market is better, it seems by no means unlikely that the improvement has spent itself for the time being. From New York yesterday's prices come ⅛ cent. per lb higher both for ready Cotton and July shipment. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	1,900	1,400
[illegible]	7,000	10,100	9,800
Total [illegible]	3,037,000	3,419,800	3,701,800

The General Produce Markets show no change of any kind, and the weekly quotations for metals are also unchanged.

Consols are now quoted at 94½, a further recovery of ⅛. In Enfaced Rupee Paper there is a decline of ¼ all round, Fours being quoted at 83½; Fours-and-a-half at 83¾; Fives-and-a-half at 86¼. This taken in conjunction with the rate of Exchange on India having declined from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7⅞d. per rupee, may be accepted as an indication of the views held in London respecting Silver. The shipment of specie by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton is only £67,000, but this we should say is more the result of a falling off in the demand for this side than any diminution of supplies.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is of the most favourable character. The Reserve of Note shows an increase of £1,312,500, and Bullion of £875,000, while Bills Discounted have decreased by £500,000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 50 to 53⅝ per cent. Since the return was made up a further sum of £141,000 has been paid into the Bank, further augmenting the strength of the position. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is still quoted at 2½ to 2½ per cent., nor is there any change in the Bank minimum.

In STERLING EXCHANGE this has been almost a blank day. Rates are steady but not quotably altered, nor are we likely to see any movement of importance until the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council drafts is known. We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand .... 1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight...... 1s. 8 11/32d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight...... 1s. 8 5/16d. „
Documents ditto ...... 1s. 8⅜d. „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominallly the same, viz :—1/16 premium for demand and 1 per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in improved request owing to stronger advices from Calcutta and we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 101 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103½, buyers but no sellers.

THE SHARE MARKET continues quiet but steady with only a very moderate business passing. As a rule values are unchanged, but we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance Spinning and Rs. 5 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares.

In COTTON we have not heard of a single transaction for export and prices may accordingly be accepted as unchanged. The receipts yesterday were 3,824 bales, making a total of 28,066 bales for the week against 26,028 and 13,568 bales respectively in 1875 and 1874. The total since 1st September last now reaches 1,037,090 bales against 1,306,454 for the same period 1874-5 and 1,284,941 bales in 1873-4.

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged, but with the exception of some relets by Iron sailing ships at £2-10 per ton for Liverpool we have not heard of any business.

PIECE GOODS show no alteration, no transactions from first hands having been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	101
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	735
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	[illegible]	all	8 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108 exd
40,000	250			Oriental Bank............	480

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co............	1,215
...	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,950	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	2,250	290 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.........	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co...........	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co...........	3,250
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	525
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	255
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co........	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.......	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co...........	3,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co......	150
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co...........	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.........	410
8,125	400	850	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..............	355
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.......	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co........	525
100	800	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.......	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

[illegible]	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£20	108·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares......	126
	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares......	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning......	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
700	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
900	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,195
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning...........	915
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,110
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.........	1,135
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,135
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co......	1,130
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,045
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,015
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	1,005
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's...........	1,245
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,255
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental....................	815
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,230
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	990
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,015
600	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,875
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	800	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.....	70
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	27
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375 exd
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	22

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th June, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	76,791	3	0
Merchandize............	3,64,285	0	0
Telegraph............	606	0	0
Municipal Trains	380	0	0
Total Rs......	4,42,062	3	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles............Total Rs........	3,46,416	7	2
Increase	95,645	11	10

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 10th June, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,14,55,706	9	0
Other Deposits	74,25,970	15	2
Cash Credits............	2,63,041	5	8
Post Bills	5,542	15	0
Reserve Fund............	4,31,250	0	0
Rs.	2,45,81,511	12	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes............	1,31,78,125	3	8
Govt. Securities............	35,53,161	4	0
Loans	18,55,224	4	5
Account of Credits	3,88,709	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	33,23,185	15	3
Dead Stock	2,24,210	7	1
Bills of Exchange............	13,17,782	10	5
Due by other Banks............	7,38,113	0	0
Rs.	2,45,81,511	12	10

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(OPINION OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.)

THE value of money is keeping steady, which is somewhat surprising, looking at the dull state of business in almost every direction. The opium sale is now being [illegible] for, but bills on China are so [illegible] that its incidence will likely fall mostly on the exchange banks. The Bank of Bengal's business does not fall off, even under the 8 per cent. minimum, which is still maintained there, and late hopes of cheap money are not likely to be fulfilled so speedily as was expected. The import markets remain so very depressed, that little or nothing is coming in from that source.

The changes in last week's Bank Statement are quite unimportant : the bills discounted decreased 4 lakhs, but the loans and credits are unaltered, whilst 6 lakhs were withdrawn from the private deposits. The Government balances increased 5 lakhs only, but owing to changes in some of the minor items, the cash balances have increased by 7 lakhs ; the proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to 52½ per cent.

Last Wednesday's issue of Council bills went at 1s. 8d. per rupee, and the total amount allotted was about £390,000. Silver has continued to decline, the last quotation being 51½d. per oz., and a considerable shipment has been made to Bombay. The American mines are said to be producing on a large scale, and the position is becoming very serious indeed.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been very quiet, and opened at a decline on last week's rates. Business was done by buyers immediately on opening of business, and they had to be content with 1-8.5/16 to 1-8¼ for Bank bills at six months' sight, it being feared that the result of Council draft biddings on Wednesday might still further depress rates ; such, however, was not the case and there has been rather a steadier tone since, though without recovery, and the little business done since has been arranged on same terms. Telegraphic transfer has been made at 1-7 15/16, and demand bills have been sold at 1-8 and 1-7 15/16, whilst for forward delivery telegraphic has been arranged so low as 1.7 13/16. Mercantile paper has been extremely scarce, and the rate for documents has been all along 1-8⅜ ; the few credits that appeared were taken at 1-8⅜. To-day the tone is rather weak, and there is some disposition to buy forward at somewhat lower rates. Quotations for to-morrow's mail stand as under—

Bank telegraphic transfer ......1s. 7 15-16d.
Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7 15-16d. to 1s. 8d.
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 8 1-16d. to 1s. 8⅛d.
Do. 6 months' sight ....1s. 8¼d. to 5-16d.
Credits and clean private paper,
6 months' sight....................1s. 8⅜d. to 7-16d.
Document bills ditto................1s. 8½d.

France.—Document bills are quoted at *f*.2-15 three months' sight, and *f*.2-17 six months' sight.

Bombay.—Bank Bills are quoted par on demand, and 98.14-0 sixty days' sight.

China.—The rate has gone up considerably, and a beginning of business for the direct steamers has been made at 225, thirty days' sight private bills, and a little private telegraphic at 227.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been more business doing, but the activity is not very general. In certain stocks there has been a good deal of animation, and considerable improvement in price, the improvement spreading by degrees, but principally affecting tea stocks.

Government Paper is decidedly dull, declining prices in England discouraging investments here. The darkness still surrounding the future of silver is seriously depreciating the position of the Indian loans, and the worst of it is that the Indian Government is apparently allowing matters to drift from bad to worse, and doing nothing to support the credit of its obligations, although having it quite in its power to exercise an important influence for good. By issuing the late loan in England, it took one step in the right direction, but there it stopped, and the large sums of money that have since been accumulating are allowed to lie idle, while interest on all the loans is running on. Besides the large sums of Government money lying deposited in the Presidency banks, it is believed, on the best grounds that at least 6 crores of rupees are lying useless in the separate treasuries. The clear course that Government should follow under the present circumstances is to buy up outstanding rupee loans to such an extent as the spare balances will permit. There is the 5½ per cent. loan, ready to their hand, falling due in three years, a large amount of which could be got hold of by judicious working, and on very favourable terms. A great advantage attaching to this plan would be that, when renewals of the loans became necessary, they could be renewed in England, assisting exchange then, and getting rid of silver now. It is most marvellous that Government should sit so inactive now, with such an opportunity before it, and such a loss in interest accruing. A fair amount of business in paper has taken place during the week, but at declining rates : Four per cents. opened at 12 annas premium, and have declined to 10 annas ; a little has been done in the four-and-a-half per cents, at 14 annas premium, and in the five and a-half at 3 rupees premium. To-day's closing prices were—

4	per cents........................	100⅝
4½	do.	100¾
5½	do.	103

Bank Shares are firm, rather inclining upwards. Bengal's are being taken in small lots at 700, and National's have brought the advanced rates of 109 and 110.

Tea Shares are strong, and a good amount of buying is going on. Durrung's have been in very good demand, resulting in business at from 75 to 77, also East India's which have advanced to 80, and Kunchunpore's to 86. Singell's drooped to 106, but have recovered, and business has since been done up to 111. The other sales of the week show steadiness ; Monacherra contributories 75 and 76, Hoolungoorie's 90, Borsillah s 98, Central Cachar's 142, and Luckimpore's 131.

Spinning Mill Shares are quiet but without weakness, and the cotton concerns are higher. Bowreah's have brought from 80 to 86 exdividend, and Goosery's 212 to 214. Barnagore Jute have been dealt in at 81, and Oriental at 67.

Coal Shares have become quite animated, all with the exception of Bengal's which remain nominally at 1,250 ; but Raneegunge's have been very excited, carrying the cash price up from 65 to 83, and Equitable's from 180, have gone to 200 and 195 ; a sale of Beerbhoom's is reported at 101.

Miscellaneous Shares have been less in the market and few sales have to be recorded ; India General Steam 520, Bengal Iron 110, and Carew and Co, 120—the last at a considerable advance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER GOLCONDA, 288 tons, Captain H. Brand, will sail to-day, for Amsterdam, with a cargo of 1,985 bales cotton.

THE SHIP EDWARD KIDDER, 1,014 tons, Captain J. F. Peterson, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 4,684 bales cotton, 170 cwts rapeseed, 3,141 cwts coffee, and 19½ cwts sandalwood.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Daniell, Lieut. G. Wheatly, and thirty deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Sumatra, Captain Cabeara, arrived on the 16th instant :—From Genoa—Mr. Byron, Mr. Cox, Mr. Killogg's servant. From Aden.—Captain and Mrs. Luckhards and one child, Shaik Ameer Mahomed, Shaik Goolam Hoosein, Syed Rujab and Shaik Edoo

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
16	Coconada (s) .... Sumatra (s)........	Morris .... Caboara	Bussorah, May 31. Genoa, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Australia (s)	Murray	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

Ship Edward Kidder, Peterson, to Havre.
Schooner Golconda, Brand, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Dacca, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

12 Burmah (s) ....Lewis..........Kyouk Phyoo, June 8.
Canara(s)..............Sanders..........London, Apr 16.
Bannockburn ....Young ....London, Mar 3.
Sylhet ....Dinsdale ....Greenock, Mar 17.

June. DEPARTURES.

12 Nagpore ....
Centaur............ ....

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

13 Charles H Southard. .... Bimlipatam.
Malacca .... Pondicherry.
14 Pleiades (s)........ .... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURES.

14 James C Stevenson.. .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse—250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 200 bales cotton, K'llick, Nixon and Co.
Knight Companion—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
City of Baltimore s—21½ cwts moye teeth, Anundjee Visram ; 104 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—87 cwts orchella weed, 27½ cwts India rubber, and 598 cwts dried chillies, Tharia Topen ; 4 bundles E teeth, Abdoolremon Oosman ; 1 box gold bars and coins, Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Camperdown—250 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bertha s—2,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Travancore s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Calla [illegible] cases [illegible], Stewart and Co ; 146 hogsheads [illegible] and 5 hogsheads [illegible] Co.
Bellona—[illegible] packages hardware, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 200 bundles hoop iron, Scott and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—[illegible] cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
City of Baltimore s—[illegible] bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
[illegible]—[illegible] Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Marlborough—[illegible] boxes window glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Cornwallis—[illegible] cases sheet glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Indus—[illegible] hogshead ale, 2 cases sherry and 2 bales paper, J Neuberg ; 2 casks paint, Adomjee Jeewanjee.

FROM BOSTON.

Fannie Tucker—498 ash oars, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—24 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—Edward Bates & Co.
1496 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1443 City of Baltimore, Collins.
2100 Childwall Hall (s), Putt—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1421 Bertha(s), Harwood—Volkart Brothers.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1457 Erin's Star, McFee—The Captain.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

280 Golconda, Braudy.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nicke's—Farnham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1286 Tebe(s), Dancick—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR VENICE.

2725 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 30th June.
1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.
2726 Venetia (s), Babot.

FOR ANTWERP.

1326 Bellona (s), Rhodes.

FOR CONTINENT.

997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1135 Royal Family, Flower.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

548 Mula (s), Doert.

FOR CALCUTTA.

803 Black Prince, Bailie—The Captain.
534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
464 Corsair, Tredd.
1330 Dacca (s), Irviue—B. I. S. N. Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

547 Coconada (s), Morris, B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

HIGH COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

286-75—P Kawasjee—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Edulje Guzder—Fletcher and Smith.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Heeragan Pitambar deceased—Jefferson and Payne—Shiwlalgar Santookgar vs Gosaim Lunmongar Heeragar—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation.

Fletcher—Radabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another.

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·655	
Temperature of the Air	81·1	
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............	78·9	
Dew Point	78·2	
Relative humidity of Air	0·908	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·4	
Minimum do. do	78·3	
General Direction of wind...S, S,E SSE, SSW, WSW, S, WSW.		
Movement of wind in 24 hours..............	550	
Fall of Rain	1·34	inches.
Total fall during month..............	2·09	„
„ „ „ year	2·10	„
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 16th..........	0·86	„

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Fulton, Capt, Bengal 59th Regt, on —, from England.
Sincock, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Comts, on Medl Cert, from Deolalee.

JUNE 16.

Daniell, Lieut, Bombay Sind Horse, on Medl Cert, from Jacobabad
Hobart, Lieut and Adjt, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Fenton, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Cullen, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Bryant, Capt, Bombay 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Mhow.

JUNE 16.

Rennie, Major, Madras 44th Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Baird, Capt, Bombay R E, on leave, to England.
Read, Lieut, Bengal Royal Scott, on sick leave, to England.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on Medl Cert, to England.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Sincock, Sub Conductor, Bombay Comst Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Rainey, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Daniell, Lieut, Bombay 1st Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 13.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr G D Irvine, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore, privilege leave from the 11th to the 15th inst inclusive, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Capt G H Oakes, Cant Mag of Bellary, subsidiary leave for one month from date of departure from Bellary, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt Charles James Toller Whitlock, Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt H W Blair, on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment.

Surgn John North to act as Zillah Surgn, Coimbatore, during the absence of Surgn Maj C J Rogers, on furlough, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Krishna Rau, Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, Trichinopoly, two months' privilege leave, from or after 1st July 1876, under Sec 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Boyd Horsburgh is reappointed Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Kistna Dist, with retrospective effect from the 27th Jan 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj J N Hunter, R E, Dist Engr, Salem, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, with effect from date of giving over charge, under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Walter Gawen King, Actg Civil Surgn at Trichinopoly, is confirmed in that appointment.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Lodwick, Accountant-Genl, Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr E Rule, on the forenoon of the 5th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn J North are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Dept

Bgdr-Genl A Howlett, C B. of the S C, will be entitled to Col's allowances from the 11th June 1876, under the provisions of para 61 of G O G G No 808 of 1866.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt Col F C Trevor, R A, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, R A, from the 26th April 1876, vice Col E H Couchman, deceased.

The services of Surgn P H Benson are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Arthur Jacob Macan Rainey, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Capitalized Value of Annuity £3,687, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col Samuel Crawford Montgomerie, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Extra Annuity £232-18, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Maj Charles James Jennings, S C, arrived at Madras on the 6th June 1876.

Maj A T Rolland, S C, Supt of Police, Tanjore, is permitted to embark from Madras or Bombay on the furlough to Europe granted to him in G O G N 245, dated 17th April 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Henry Thomas Harris, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 13th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt G H Oakes, S C, Cant Mag, Bellary, on furlough on private affairs for one year, four months and twenty-three days, and seven months and seven days on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras,

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 23 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 17 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 21 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	„ 26 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Australia	„ 24 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	
Mauritius and Reunion........	„ 30 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 30 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday........................	June 23	Friday........................	June 30
		„	July 7

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.
Monday ....June 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....June 24 | Saturday ....July 22

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

2 P.M. 4 P.M.
Saturday ....June 17 | Wednesday ....June 21

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

11 A.M.
Saturday ....June 17

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PANDAY—June 16th, Friday, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WINDRAM—June 10th, at 3 Council House Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Windram, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—KEARNS—June 12th, at St. Peter's Church, Tanjore, by the father of the Bride, A W Smart, Esq., R.E., to Fanny Amelia, daughter of the Revd. J. F. Kearns.

DEATH.

HODGEN—June 6th, at Buxar, very suddenly, of cholera, Mr. A. Hodgen, aged 50 years and 7 months.
RIORDAN—June 12th, at Royapettah, John Leader Riordan, late Librarian, Madras Literary Society, aged 73 years and 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

THE absolute necessity of a well-ordered system of outpost duty in connection with an army in the field appears to be so self-evident that it would seem almost superfluous to discuss it. Yet it cannot be denied that the way in which duty of this kind is frequently carried out is very far from perfection, and that many of our officers do not come up to that standard of excellence which might reasonably be expected of them in a branch of their profession which is of such manifest importance. We cannot help thinking that the military authorities are themselves very much to blame for any shortcomings which may be apparent under the existing Regulations. There is, in reality, nothing very mysterious in the art of covering a main body in rear with videttes, pickets, and supports. A fair and a very easily acquired amount of theoretical knowledge, which any Sub-Lieutenant ought to be master of by the time he has been a year in the service, a few broad principles applicable to that special branch of duty ; self-reliance, and commonsense—these are the qualities which it appears to us make up the compound which constitutes an efficient officer on outpost. There may be, and no doubt are, instances in which other qualities of a higher order are brought to bear in the case of exceptionally talented officers ; but special talents in this branch of duty, as in other departments of the service, are exceptional, and we are now only alluding to that standard of qualification which may be looked upon as the normal one, and to which every man who is entitled to be considered a good officer may reasonably be expected to attain ; and for this standard, we repeat, a small amount of theory, with self-reliance and commonsense, are ample to make a man an efficient and trustworthy officer on outposts. How is it, then, that although the ideal standard is not difficult to attain, so many officers fail to realise it ? The reasons are, we think, not hard to find ; they are as follow :—An undue predominance allowed to theory over practice ; ignorance on the part of instructors, constituting that well-known phenomenon of the blind leading the blind ; and excessive, irritating, and arbitrary interference on the part of senior officers when superintending the work of their juniors. All these causes have a share in checking the full development of a satisfactory system of outpost duty, and we shall advert to them all briefly in turn.

As regards the predominance of theory over practice, we are aware that it is laid down in the Regulations that a portion of the second period of the drill-season, extending to a period of nearly six weeks, is to be devoted to the practice of outpost duty ; but we cannot help thinking that an order of this sort does not meet the requirements of the case. Outpost work practised within the limits of a drill ground, 100 yards square, can scarcely be called practical. It teaches the men, no doubt, how videttes are to be placed, how certain signals are to be made in the event of certain contingencies, how a vidette is to challenge, and other rudimentary knowledge of a similar nature, which in its way may be useful enough ; but does it teach an officer how to act rapidly on an emergency ? does it teach him to take advantage of the features of the country ? does it teach him to change his dispositions in the event of an unforeseen contingency ? does it teach him to reconnoitre ? does it teach him to draw important inferences from apparently trivial circumstances ? does it teach him how to retire skilfully when driven back ? does it give him an eye to country ?—in a word, does it give him an opportunity of gaining that experience which will develop self-reliance ? or does it give him a chance of exercising commonsense ? It may be said that opportunities of this kind are afforded during the third period ; but how many times are troops massed in large numbers between the 15th January and the 1st March ? You might count them on the fingers of one hand and have something to spare ; besides, on such occasions there are too many senior officers about ; captains and subalterns ; the men who would have to do the outpost duty in war are treated as nonentities. It would be better for young officers to learn the practical rudimentary portion of their outpost duty on regimental parades provided the ground was suitable, and with the proper use of skeleton companies there should never be any difficulty in providing a sufficiently large force. It has often struck us as somewhat remarkable that Government, after going to the expense of maintaining a large body of troops, should be at such little trouble in providing them with suitable places to manœuvre on. There ought to be no difficulty whatever in taking up land, and even if expensive, very close to the cantonment limits ; arrangements could easily be made for utilising poorer soil or waste land a little distance off, to which troops could in turn be marched during portions of the drill season. So long as troops are taught outpost duty in a barrack square, or its equivalent, so long is it hopeless to expect that they will ever become as efficient as they ought to be.

Regarding the requisite qualifications on the part of those who are supposed to be able to instruct their juniors, it would perhaps be idle to waste words, and we would prefer leaving such of our readers as have had experience of the matter to form their own opinions. We will only remark, *en passant*, that it appears somewhat remarkable, considering a man is not supposed to be fit to hold any of the *subordinate* positions in the army till he has passed several severe qualifying examinations, that when he approaches to the *top* of the tree, and is succeeding to the various positions of command, all tests should be at once abolished, and age and length of service should be considered the only qualification necessary. If there is one time more than another when men should be submitted to severe tests, it is when they are about to assume functions involving serious responsibility, and yet this is the very time they are thrown over, and seniority alone is allowed to prevail ; as if, forsooth ! age and rank possessed the powers of a magician's wand, and could at once transform stolidity into brilliance of genius, apathy into energy, and decrepitude into activity of body. One would have thought in these days of practical progress that age and experience, valuable though they undoubtedly are, would have been appraised in connection with the qualities of the man that possessed them ; but far from it. A field officer is now the correct prescription for everything ; he is a sort of Holloway Pill warranted to cure all diseases in the body military, and if taken regularly to keep it in perfect health. We are far from wishing to underrate the value of experience ; on the contrary, we do not hesitate to maintain that where it is combined with other requisite qualifications, it undeniably enhances the value of such qualifications ; but that it should be allowed to predominate in the way that is now too common is, we believe, most prejudicial to the interests of the service.

The third and last point on which we have to touch is by no means the least important ; and those who had not personally witnessed the rude and unjustifiable interferences on the part of senior officers with nervous officers trying to do their best, and doing it, moreover, much better than they were getting credit for, would scarcely believe the instances that could be given. It is acknowledged by the rules of the service, and the maxim has been reiterated by Sir Charles Staveley himself—no mean authority on matters of outpost—that undue interference should be discouraged, and that officers should be allowed great latitude in using their commonsense ; but we grieve to say that the spirit of these instructions is, as a matter of fact, too often broken through. Let us take an ideal case. An officer is directed, say, to send out a patrol, and he tells off perhaps three men ; he is immediately told that he should send four or five, or perhaps two, though he does not see why he makes a fresh start. He despatches his patrol in a particular formation, which probably was the hobby of some previous commanding officer, and no sooner does he do so than he is asked what the devil he is doing. At last, after getting off his patrol, he commences to post his videttes, and does so perhaps from left to right instead of from right to left ; a blunder of such egregious magnitude that it immediately once more arouses the ire of the superintending officer. The junior wishes perhaps to offer an explanation ; but no sooner does he do so than he is immediately warned of the penalties of a man presuming to open his mouth on parade, and finally the placing of the picket is taken out of his hands, and he is led to believe he is an ignorant booby who knows nothing whatever about his work, simply because he is not the exact incarnation of his persecutor. This is not the way to teach outpost or any other sort of duty. A senior officer who, differing from his junior, can satisfactorily demonstrate that he is right and his junior wrong, commands respect and at the same time really imparts instruction ; but an ignoramus who can merely be rude and sit upon his junior because he is armed with authority is useless as an instructor, and is, moreover, laughed at in the mess-room directly the parade is over. Attempts at instruction of the kind we have been deprecating are quite useless ; nay, they do more harm than good. A nervous man is made fifty times more nervous, and therefore more inefficient, whilst an officer who knows his work and has too a cool head to be upset by pompous attempts to be learned, simply ceases to take any further interest in his work, and chucks down the cards for his senior to play. It is already fully acknowledged that considerable latitude is to be allowed to officers on outpost duty, and when Army Head Quarters have succeeded in dinning this idea into the thick heads of some of their subordinates, the first step may be said to have been taken to put existing matters on a more satisfactory footing.

WHO KILLED THE CALVES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some interest the letters in your valuable paper signed respectively "Payneful Fact" and "Express." From these letters I have learned, something of which I was entirely ignorant before Should the inference which is to be gathered from these letters be correct, it will be interesting to every naturalist to know that there is a breed of bison to be met with in the Tannah jungles that produce three calves at a birth. Your correspondents appear to apprehend that if sportsmen of the class complained of are allowed to continue the indiscriminate slaughter of animals, even of this curious breed, they will shortly be exterminated, but for my part I think that unless we had some of these eager sportsmen amongst us our island would soon be overrun with the prolific breed.

Any further interesting Facts of a like nature that either "Payneful Fact" or "Express" may be acquainted with, I am sure your readers will be most happy to hear.—I am yours, &c.

June 16. HENRY WOOD.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION AND SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time ago there appeared in your columns a letter signed "Pantagruel" enquiring why Bombay newspapers are not delivered at Shapoor, a station 53 miles from Bombay on the N.-E. line G. I. P. Railway, till 11 a. m. on the day after publication. Permit me therefore to inform him that Bombay newspapers are received there at 9-45 p. m. on the day of publication, and delivered next morning at 6, not 11 a. m. The reason for this late delivery is that the mail train (which does not leave Bombay till 5-30 p. m.) does not stop at Shapoor, and therefore letters for that station are dropped at Wassind, and brought on by the next local train.

It is true that formerly mails were carried by the Nagpore train—and if this were done now, in addition to the mail in the evening, residents at Shapoor would receive Bombay papers at about 10 a. m. the same day. The cost, however, of sending mails by this train would be incommensurate with the value and importance of the correspondence carried. All the arrangements for conveying mails to places off the line are framed to correspond with the mail train. It follows therefore that only letters and newspapers for stations on the North-East line itself between Bombay and Bhosawul (at which place the mail train catches the other up) would be carried by the Nagpore train. And as all letters posted the previous day would have gone by the evening mail, a mail service by the morning train would practically be of no further use than to convey an early newspaper to a few stations on the line. The Post Office would gladly undertake this work, but it has been decided, after full and repeated consideration, that the expense would not justify it, and it is not as if the Post Office prevented newspapers being sent by the Nagpore train. The public must remember that it is open to the proprietors of newspapers in India, as in England, to send newspapers otherwise than [illegible] to prevent arrangements being made by the managers of the Bombay newspapers with the Railway Company for the despatch of newspapers by the morning train. [illegible] that he has no more than [illegible] of the Postal Department, but his "curiosity has been treated with the contempt it deserved." If he really wishes for information, he should communicate with me, which he has not done as yet. I shall be glad to learn when and by whom he was refused information.

I may mention in conclusion that no resident at Shapoor, your correspondent's "post town of some importance," takes in the *Bombay Gazette* and it is only when a Superintendent of Vaccination or peripatetic officer of the kind visits it, that a copy is seen in the place.—I am, &c.,

H. E. M. JAMES,
Officiating Post Master General.

Poona, 15th June 1876.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the present Boiler Inspection Act was under consideration by the Legislative Council, I addressed several letters to you on the subject.

It is satisfactory to see that, with the exception of one point, almost all who have lately written on this subject have come to the same conclusion as myself.

This one exception concerns the advisability of inspecting small boilers. I hold that these are most of all in need of inspection, because men in charge of them must necessarily be less competent as a class than those in charge of the larger kind, besides which the fittings are generally inferior and the difficulty of keeping them clean internally and of examining them is much greater, and the consequences of their explosion are often as serious as those of large boilers. I agree with most of your correspondents on the following points. That boiler inspection properly carried out does do good, not, mind because the Inspector knows better than the engineer in charge ; but because four eyes are more likely to see defects than two (what the engineer fails to see may be discovered by the Inspector and *vice versa*). Besides, any one in charge of boilers gives them a certain time to remain in the same condition as when last examined by him ; but if an Inspector is under proper control he is not allowed to take anything for granted and must examine the boiler at stated intervals. With regard to the examination of steam engines and machinery, this seems to be admitted by all to be a vexatious and useless proceeding. The same may be said of the examination of engineers. As I argued before no examination of engineers that can be applied will test their competence to perform their duties, and no engineer is so perfect in his knowledge of his profession as to be able to test a man's knowledge of all kinds of machinery. This is abundantly proved by the nature of the questions that are put to candidates, which are not only inappropriate but from the looseness of the wording unanswerable by any one.

They appear to have been taken from some engineering book by a person who had not sufficient scientific knowledge to understand the author's meaning. One writer suggests that some of the questions are "catch" questions. This is a very charitable view to take, far too charitable to be concurred in by yours, &c.,

AN OLD MANCHESTER BOILER INSPECTOR.

Amraoti, 15th June.

POONA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 14TH JUNE.

"Tooral-li Looral-li Looral-li day."—*Shakespeare.*

THE above quotation accurately expresses the joy of Shakespeare and the inhabitants of Poona at the "Busting" of the monsoon. I know that it is customary on this occasion to refer poetically to "J-p-t-r Pl v-us," but that wretched diety has been so often personally assaulted, that I have sworn a great oath never to mention him again. The "Bust" has been mild in the matter of moisture, but it made a good deal of noise, and flourished its lightning about in a rather alarming manner. Several cartloads of people have arrived from Olympus and elsewhere, and the local papers are full of "fashionable arrivals."

Let me announce the arrival of our genial "acting-pro-tem-deputy-sub-assistant-probationary Bobbachy" in the kitchen department, who has taken up his residence in the backyard with his accomplished "matey."

Our Aryan brother has temporarily left off sitting on his heels with his mouth open, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Our Aryan sister is much as usual, only rather more muddy about the legs. Altogether there are the ordinary symptoms of the rains having begun.

The river is on a level with the Bund, and the casual four-oar may be seen scratching its tortuous way up the river to the house of pegs and cheroots. Cartloads of kit are coming in, the property of the overworked district officers, and the houses are not so much "to let" as they were. The Aryan "karkoon" is more extensively represented in the streets now that the various office are arriving, and the being who condescends to sit and chew betel-nut at so much a month in a comfortable office, is displaying his oily face and unnecessarily large puggree in every direction.

I humbly claim to be an Aryan, and am, in fact, engaged in writing a dictionary of that language, but I must disclaim being the originator of the theory that "Esau" was the first *Hairy-'un*. There were heroes before Agamemnon.

With this I had better take my leave till there is some news.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 13TH JUNE.

I SEE by to-day's *Gazette* that you say the monsoon burst in Bombay last night at 10. You had showers days ago, and I suppose that last night you had a heavier one, and that to-day you find you have not the monsoon. At all events, seeing what a fine day we have here, I cannot suppose you have the monsoon there, for when you have it there it is always heavier here. I shall see what you say to-morrow. At this moment, 4-15 P. M., the sun is shining and the Funnel Rock and Concan rivers are seen plainly. In fact, I was just now to start for a ride, but the sun is more than I care for. Now, let us have a *pucka* weather report, if you please, for we feel some interest in you, although you are so inferior. In short, we look for the monsoon with you, as you look for reports of it from the coast. To tell the truth, I have money on the elephant as you may have on the camel.

You may suppose that it is very delightful here. Whether or not, I tell you it is. Chowk Point this morning was what "no fellar can understand" unless he was there about the time I was. The plains would have been beyond description even if I could have seen them, but I couldn't, so they baffled my pen and ink painting. If I hear of any one being about that time on the Ram Bag level, I will get him to depict the scene. The Ram Bag is about 1,000 feet below where I was.

We have not come to the last man yet. I met three highly promising, able-bodied, middle aged men yesterday, looking as if they meant to hold out, like Tom Sayers, and I'll back them to do it.. One had an alpinstock, showing that level paths were out of his line of march. The other had a greyhound ready to be slipped after any suitable game, and I think the chances in favour of his finding. Last year at this time I came across hare and deer ; the latter near Maldoonga. I have seen deer at Panorama Point. It is a likely part for deer to seek safety in, because there is only one point by which they can be approached. They do not know what the sportsman does, that by the same rule there is only one way of retreat. Post yourself near the Panorama mound on the wall by which you approach it and send a man or two up to beat. If there is a beast there, be must come past you. If it be a deer he will go past you like a kite on the swoop, but he must go within a few feet of you, and whether approaching or going from you, he must be almost a fixed mark. My observations are based on what occurred at that spot to myself and a friend. If the beast should prove to be a tiger (which suggestion is not based on what happened to self and friend) you would not be able to spare him much room, and had better follow Lord Chesterfield's advice : adapt yourself to the company you are in. But I had forgotten the third A. B. He was springing along with nothing but a light cane ; but from the jungle not far behind him, emerged a high-stepping native with a clever looking bill-hook (cut and saw) ; a sort of all-through axe, and a sweet-looking rifle, which seemed to say : No 1,000 yards for me :—seldom I can see 50 clear before me in these woods ; but what I see at a hundred or two will remain there, until you like to walk up to it and take a nearer view. I expect you will hear of some sport from here before the first break in (not of) the monsoon. I am told that some are going to wait for that, and if they do and have time, they will certainly wait for the second break ; and having reached that, they will find the breaks so passing everything they could have hoped for ; they will wait till the monsoon breaks away altogether and then they will find it time to be at Matheran for October. I certainly expect before long to find a good many people spending the rainy season here. DeSouza, the great first cause, enjoys the best of health here, at his hotel, the Clarendon.

On dit the Superintendent leaves on the 20th.

On dit that there is some betting as to who will be the last man.

You might get up a sweep at the clubh-ouses 1, 2, 3, 4, as per list not to be published. Do it sharp, as one might scratch himself by going down the Ghaut.

On dit the Superintendent has ordered the removal of the shop and ugly railings close to the main road [illegible] stone.

On dit that [illegible] paper is out. This has taken the form of a [illegible], which is followed by a syllogism in connection with my boy's ear. I think I am right, because syllogism is argument reduced into form, and the pretension which it sets up is, that the particular form to which an argument is reduceable governs the conclusion and is the measure of its truth. Now the ear being swollen, I think that that governs the conclusion and is the measure of its truth.

I must try to screw in a puzzle for you before I close. If you are riding and overtake a lady, also riding in the same direction, on which side do you pass her ? You will say that an ordinarily well-bred man would see no puzzle in the case. He would pass her, his left shoulder to her right. Well, that is straightforward enough, but I tell you there was a puzzle in the case ; at all events I was thrown off my equanimity. In the first place the lady was in the middle of the path, which was not wide. There seemed to be rather more room to the left. The lady had not a habit on, and to the left I saw a pretty foot, in a pretty shoe and white stocking, fitting beautifully. I might brush those pretties, or if, to avoid that, I raised my booted leg, it might seem like offering a kick. I essayed the off side. Oh ! help me ye spirits of the blessed ! What should I see on the off side but another pretty foot, pretty shoe, and pretty stocking. The lady was sitting a-*straddle*.

BROACH, 14TH JUNE.

THE Parsees of this old and ancient town, in place of advancing, seem to us to be day by day retrograding. Some few weeks ago, according to the old and foolish custom, scores of marriage feasts, of wretched tinpot viands and *mowra* glasses (*fullians*), were given freely to the whole Parsee community of both sexes by all of those parents whose children entered the sacred bonds of matrimony at the objectionable age varying from four to ten years.

To tell the truth it was one of the oddest scenes ever witnessed. To sit on a piece of dirty dungary cloth with bended knees with patent boots and slippers, with nice silky alpaca coats and richly shining sarries deeped and dyed in all the varied colours of the rainbow, with starched trousers, and chinese gauze and paj richly embroidered breeches, was revolting to all senses. But yet one of the most detestable and deplorable customs that has lately found its way into such *khanas* is that in place of inviting the ladies to dinner at a seasonable hour backed and approved by all civilized societies, the poor dear souls, without whose presence society is considered a burden and life a chasm, are thrown most disgracefully in the cold to take care of themselves and to come at that particular hour when the sun is in its meridian, unattended by their husbands, fathers, and brothers, to take a morsel of food amidst the jostling and hustling of a lot of unmannerly, ruffian-looking, ragamuffin Parsee cooks, sent for from different places for the occasion, such as Surat and the neighbouring districts, to attend to their wants, whilst on the precious dirty dungary cloth and "patreki baj."

To give an idea of the coarse jokes cracked so freely and unrestrainedly on some of the fair poor damsels by these unmannerly Parsee servants is simply shocking.

It is a consolation, however, that the enlightened and wealthy portion of the community have put a stop to the ladies of their house joining such *khanas.*

The cotton season is not yet at an end, because two or three ginning factories are yet puffing away the smoke out of their chimnies, and turn out more than 50 bales a day. Both the spinning mills have been working without any hitch for some time past, and they have been simply "undergoing transformation or are having additions made to them" in the imaginative mind of the stereotyped correspondent. I have no sympathy either with the spinning mills or their treasurers to say a good word in their favour, but truth prompts me to say that a dividend of ten per cent. in times of such keen competition is very creditable. It passes my comprehension to understand the enigmatical language of those who say that one never knows what they pay clandestinely in the shape of bonuses. As far as my information goes, no bonuses are ever paid by either of the spinning mills to anybody.

We had a slight cholera visitation here, but it was fortunately nipped in the bud, and if praises are to be meted they are due to our Collector, Mr. White, the Civil Surgeon, and last though not least, to the Secretary. Although Mr. White's camp was about 50 miles off from Broach at a place called Gangwa at the time cholera showed its symptoms, he came to the scene of the spot with double march post haste.

To say that the Civil Surgeon's duties were greatly relieved and supplemented by the Parsee doctor's exertions is simply a slur on Dr. Johnston's character for activity, cleverness, and labour.

A very useful new road is about to be constructed by throwing a dam across the moat behind the Sooneri Mehel, and when the work is completed it will be a boon to the population. I am quite sure the road will turn out a blessing to thousands of Hindoos.

As far as my information goes, the plans were all chalked out by the Secretary.

A CRICKET MATCH AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 13TH JUNE.

A CRICKET match was played in the Government gardens on Tuesday last, the 6th instant, between eleven of the Kurrachee Rising Star Cricket Club and eleven Parsee players of Bombay. The latter won the game by eleven wickets and 18 runs. The Kurracheeites were rather unfortunate. Two of their best players came late on the field owing to indisposition, and by the time they made their appearance nearly all were out ; having been disappointed by the Bombayites not allowing substitutes to run. The Kurracheeites had no practice for several months ; they proposed the match very suddenly and the Bombayites were sent for by telegram. The result was that with one thing or another they fared very badly. However they made a decent score in the afternoon, but they could not make up for their shortcomings in the first innings, which prevented them from showing any zeal in the second innings. The highest score on the side of the Bombayites was 39 by Sorabjee, who gave several catches, which were missed, as the spirits of the Kurracheeites were damped by their batting in their first innings. Byramjee on the side of the Bombayites played remarkably well for 23 runs, and promises to be the best batsman amongst the lot, if he keeps up his steady play, as he did when playing with the Kurrachee Station Club, when he scored 48 runs and carried his bat. I need scarcely tell you that there was a large concourse of spectators of all nationalities inhabiting Kurrachee. Towards the afternoon there was a sprinkling of Parsee ladies, but it is to be regretted that our Parsee friends have not yet shaken off their old prejudices, for while there were the young and the old, the halt and the lame, all witnessing with delight the feats of their countrymen, yet there were only half a dozen ladies. The band of the Belooch Regiment was in attendance in the afternoon, and played some very sweet airs, while the game came to an untimely close, and people had lost all interest in it by the time. I subjoin the score which will to a certain extent speak for itself.

The Kurracheeites sent the Bombayites a challenge for a return match, and although the latter had a week to spare for it, they refused to play, and made all sorts of excuses. This was generally pronounced to be unfair to the Kurracheeites who assert that the game was all a fluke, and that if the return match had been played, they would have shown what metal they were made of. It must be admitted that the Bombayites did not do justice to their Kurrachee friends in refusing to play the return match especially after the kind and hospitable treatment they received from the latter during their stay here ; the Kurracheeites having incurred an expense of about Rs. 500 for the entertainment of their guests during their short stay in the station. And lastly I must not omit to express the thanks of the Parsee public of Kurrachee to your worthy citizen, Mr. Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalee, for his handsome contribution of Rs. 100 to the cricket match fund. This gentleman ever since he paid us a flying visit has taken a keen interest in the educational and gymnastic institutions of his co-religionists in Kurrachee. This is the first case of Parsee cricketers crossing the seas to play a cricket match. It is to be hoped that it will not be long before they make a voyage to more distant climes to show their knowledge of, and experience in, the noble game. I hope the Kurracheeites would avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of going and playing with the Bombayites in Bombay, and that several more matches of the kind will be played every two or three years, if not oftener, as it will tend to promote the interest they take in this manly game.

KURRACHEE PARSEE RISING STAR CRICKET CLUB.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Nusserwanjee R., jr run out	0	Hit the ball twice.........	9
Rustomjee C., b Sorabjee	10	b Sorabjee	10
Hormusjee C., b Rustomjee	0	b Sorabjee	0
Nusserwanjee R., sn., b Rustomjee	1	c Ardesir	3
Burjorjee M., c Merwanjee	1	c Merwanjee	2
Ardesir R., c Merwanjee	1	b Sorabjee	0
Framroze B., b Rustomjee	7	Not out	5
Muncherjee M., c Merwanjee	7	b Rustomjee	2
Jehangir H., b Rustomjee	2	b Sorabjee	1
Dadabhai D., run out....	1	b Rustomjee	16
Maneckjee D., not out...	3	Run out	19
Byes	1	Byes	8
	34		69
			34
		Total...	103

THE BOMBAY ELEVEN.

1st INNINGS.

Merwanjee, run out	11
Ardesir Major, b Nusserwanjee............	1
Rustomjee Bicker, b Burjorjee	18
Rustomjee, b Nusserwanjee	0
Sorabjee, b Muncherjee	39
Bazonjee, run out............	8
Bomonjee, b Dadabhai............	1
Byramjee, b Nusserwanjee............	23
Pestonjee, not out............	9
Cowasjee, c Nusserwanjee	1
Ardesir Limboowalla, b Nusserwanjee......	5
Byes	3
Leg bye	1
Wide	1
Total ..	121

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 16th June.

At the meeting of next Thursday's Council Mr. Hope will move for leave to introduce a Bill relieving from incumbrances jagirdars' and zemindars' estates in Sind, and a Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of Bombay Municipal Debentures.

Mr. Hope will also present a further report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Magistrates' Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Indian Registration Act of 1871, and will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Merchant Seamen's Bill. Mr. Bayley will move to introduce a bill to amend the State Carriages Act of 1861.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, 15th June.

The Ascot Hunt Cup was won by Hopbloom and the Gold Cup by Apology.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE INDIAN BUDGET.

This evening, replying to a question of Mr. J. F. Leith, Lord George Hamilton said he could not name a day for the Indian Budget until the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the depreciation of the value of silver had given in their report.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Lord Derby this evening, in answer to a question of Earl De La Warr, stated that the guarantee of the Treaty of Paris in regard to the integrity of Turkey remained unmodified, but that the clauses in the Treaty only refer to the external aggression of Turkey and not to internal quarrels in that country.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULAR—THE AGE FOR RECRUITS.

LONDON, 16th June.

A War Office order, just issued, largely extends the age for recruits into the British Army, excepting the Cavalry, the object being to replace the 21 years men.

OUTRAGE IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16th June.

Last night whilst the Ministers were assembled in the Council of Midhat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, a recently dismissed officer of the Turkish Government, having entered the Council room armed with a revolver, suddenly shot dead Hussein Pasha and Rachid Pasha, the Ministers for War and Foreign Affairs. He also seriously wounded Kaiserli, the Minister of Marine, besides killing an Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Vizier and a servant of Midhat.

The assassin was arrested.

LONDON, 15th June, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera .... 4⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent Rupee paper .... 83½.
4½ per cent do. 83⅞
5½ per cent do. 85½
Exchange on India .... 1s. 7⅞d.
3 per cent. Consols for account 94½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£15,312,500....Inc. £1,312,500
Bills Discounted ....£17,000,000....Dec. £500,000
Bullion ....£28,500,000....Inc. £875,000
Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities.. 53⅞

The sum of £141,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Java.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th June, 10-40 a.m.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—16th June.

Cannanore, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., ther. 78. Fall of rain 3 inches 85 cents.

Mangalore, 10-47 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E., S. W., S. W., ther. max. 81, min. 79. Fall of rain 3 inches 10 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, ther. 96; bar. 29·78.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast, wind E. and slight, ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 90 cents.

The *Englishman* reports that a medical officer, in charge of a station not a thousand miles from Calcutta, has been suspended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The case is now before the Supreme Government.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, which sailed yesterday with the Overland mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already reported, a box containing gold bars and coins, valued at 1,17,700 rupees, for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee.

The Madras Government, we are told by the *Madras Mail*, contemplate appointing a Veterinary Surgeon to the Horse Breeding Establishment at Coonghul, and an experienced veterinary is coming out from England for this purpose. In the course of a few years, the Mysore Province, will possess in its stud at Coonghul, one of the finest horse breeding establishments in India.

It is stated that Colonel Malleson gave over charge, a few days since, of the young Maharajah to Mr. C. Rungacharloo, the Palace Controller. Colonel Malleson seems by report, the *Madras Mail* says, to have left Mysore, but whether for private or official reasons cannot be ascertained. The new tutor for the young Maharajah passed through Bangalore on his way to Mysore a few days ago.

The *New York Herald*, writing of the English and British Colonial contributions to the great Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, says England is surpassing herself in the character of the goods she is sending for display. England's exhibition, though not so large, yet will be finer than any she has ever before made at any world's fair. It has been collected and examined with the utmost care, and for thoroughness and excellence will be a magnificent industrial triumph.

The committee appointed by the American Government to inquire into the Emma Mine Case and General Schenck's connection with it, have concluded their investigation, and have presented a report to the effect that the late United States Minister in London was not guilty of any fraud, but that his becoming a party in a speculative enterprise, resulting in great loss to British subjects, was altogether incompatible with his ministerial position. The new U. S. Minister in London will be Mr. Edward Pirrepoint, Attorney General of the United States.

A great panic has been occasioned among the residents of Big Parcherry, Black Town, Madras, by the sudden reappearance in their midst of cholera of a virulent type. We learn from a Madras paper that there were six deaths from the disease on Monday last, and some fresh cases were reported on Tuesday. Mr. Ross, the Sanitary Inspector, with his staff of overseers, visited all the houses in which the disease has appeared, and had them thoroughly fumigated, and every precaution is being taken by the Municipality to arrest the progress of the disease.

The Lieutenant Governor has called upon the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices to prepare a scheme, in communication with the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, for carrying out the elections of Commissioners under the new Municipal Act, which will come into force in another fortnight. Although the time for making the elections is so near at hand, nothing, apparently, is being done towards its being made known generally what are the classes qualified to vote and who the persons eligible for election. It is to be hoped, says the *Englishman*, the executive police will have nothing whatever to do with the elections.

The *Delhi Gazette* gives, in the following paragraph, a different reason to that of the *Pioneer* for the change in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces:—"On the authority of information received from Naini Tal by a high official of Government, we have to announce that Sir John Strachey has asked His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to relieve him of the duties of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and that it is His Honor's intention to retire at once. No reason is assigned as to the cause of Sir John's premature retirement. We might add, it is stated that Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I., will be the next Lieutenant-Governor."

The undertaker's bill has not been paid after all, if we are to credit the following statement which we find in the *Madras Athenæum*:—"We learn on the very best authority that Mr. Trotter's Bills for the funeral expenses of the late Lord Hobart has not yet been paid. Mr. Trotter absolutely refuses to accept the amount offered, *viz.*, Rs. 1,800, or indeed to make any reduction whatever preferring, as he says, to lose the whole amount rather than admit that he has been unreasonable or exorbitant in his charges. Mr. Trotter says, that no limit was fixed as to the amount of the funeral expenses, that consequently he did everything in the best style regardless of cost. But the question is what was done regardless of cost. Was Mr. Trotter's 'personal attendance' done in the best style and regardless of cost? Had he gold things instead of the ordinary seven hundred rupee funeral tinsel cherubim? Did he get out velvet specially for the occasion? The new pall, we presume, is now part of Mr. Trotter's 'properties,' We want to know why the bill was so large. As regards the 'personal attendance' we should like to ask what right Mr. Trotter had to charge for attending in robes which the law has not authorised an undertaker to wear and which people strongly suspected to be the uniform of the Clerk of St. Mary's."

Writing about the Civil Pension Code the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks:—"The broad fact that strikes us as so discreditable about the Pension Code, is that it gives such a miserable pittance to people who come under it either voluntarily or by stress of bad health that they are merely just saved by it from the workhouse if they go home. The intention of Government as judged by the Code would seem to be that as many as possible shall die rather than get pensions. This is the truth, in the plainest of terms. If we could suppose Government to have the feelings of individual men, and judge it by this Code, we should say that the intelligence of the death of an old servant is received with a secret gratification. 'Hurrah! here is another fellow's pension saved.' His masters have got all the good out of him, squeezed him dry, and he has been struggling on and on till he should be ill enough or inefficient enough to be declared unfit for further service, when he could claim the pittance allowed by the Code. Or, suppose the man has a family he is trying to educate; he lives on as long as he can in the receipt of a comparatively large Indian salary rather than accept the abject poverty involved in taking his pension, until he reaches that 'one year too many' which kills so many. In fact, as a rule, European uncovenanted servants in India do not get pensions—they die."

The *Friend of India*:—The news that Her Majesty has conferred a baronetcy on Sir Richard Temple has surprised many, in whom surprise at such an event is wonderful. When honours merited and unmerited were falling thick and fast, it would have been strange if none had descended on the head of "the most popular Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal." Had the public been consulted before the honour was conferred, *its* opinion would have been unfavourable, but the Royal prerogative to honour the unworthy is sacred. If, as is to be presumed, the baronetcy is a reward for Sir Richard's activity during the Royal visit, it was doubtless deserved, for no "squire, page, or groom," could have been more active than he. We have already protested against the growing practice of making title and rank the rewards of mere flunkeyism, but a Royal visit cannot happen often, and perhaps the less said on the subject the better. But if the baronetcy is given for other honourable services, it would be interesting to know what they are. Is almost ruining the Central Provinces by his notorious land settlement one of them? Are his financial achievements among them? Or is this Mr. Disraeli's reply to Ubique and Company, on the famine controversy? Is the baronetcy the reward of the late glorious municipal campaign? Suppose we admit that his past services have nobly earned the baronetcy, what title will be good enough for him when he shall have reclaimed the Sonthals from drunkenness?

A sermon, preached at the Kirk, Madras, last Sunday evening by the Revd. J.P. Lang, on gambling, concluded in the following words:—"But, while thus pleading for religious and social order and consistency, I do not for one moment refuse a place in life to amusements of every kind. Far otherwise! What nobler game is there than billiards; and an evening spent round a billiard table may be an evening spent in the most pleasant as well as useful way? What game is at once more entertaining and profitable to memory, and the intellectual powers, than that of whist? What exercise more healthful and manly than riding or coursing; or what more interesting than the study of the noble horse, or faithful dog? But is there any necessity for the introduction of stakes or bets at such games? What natural connection is there between billiards and the vice of throwing away on ventures the produce of hard toil and labour? Do rupee or anna points make whist really more interesting? They may, and doubtless do to some, add excitement, but surely the game is one which by itself and in itself may afford the highest pleasure, without the staking of that which would be better spent on our houses, children, and poorer friends? There is, to me, no sadder spectacle than that of the father of a family throwing away on his own selfish amusement that which is really his children's, not his own, and which might be better expended on some useful article for the good of the whole household; or, on the other hand, than that of a young man risking, on the course or at the table, money, even though only a rupee or two, which represents his past labour, and which ought to be sacred for future capital. I leave you then, my friends, to judge as to what is gambling and what is not. I have tried to give you a principle for your decision, and now beg you to, give as your conscience demands."

The following remarks on the Bhownuggur case are made by the *Indian Daily News*:—"The decision of the Privy Council in the famous Bhownuggur cession case, as it h[illegible]een styled, entirely supports the position taken up by the Judges of the Bombay High Court, but it places the reported cession in an entirely novel light before the public. The estates of the Bhownuggur Thakoor in the province of Kattywar may be divided broadly into two classes, in one of which the Thakoor reigns as an independent chief, while in the other he is a mere British subject under the operation of the ordinary British laws. Irritated at the distinction between two portions of his property—and the more so that the portion in which he ordinarily resides falls within what may be described as British territory—the Thakoor has long been negotiating for the transfer to his own jurisdiction of that portion of his estates which is now out of it. The Government of India, believing itself competent to cede British territory to a native prince, and thus proving, as we have often pointed out, that Mr. F. Stephen's legal opinions were sometimes not worth the paper on which they were written, at once made over some hundred and sixteen villages to the Thakoor. Fortunately the transfer was made under an agreement which reserved to the Government power to recall these villages into its own jurisdiction in the event of 'gross misconduct' in the part of the Thakoor; the Bombay Government being the sole judge of such misconduct. The Privy Council decision is threefold. In the first place, it lays down that such a transfer as the Government contemplated making was not a cession of territory at all, but merely a change from the ordinary British, to a special and local jurisdiction. In the next place, it decided that a mere notice in any gazette was not sufficient to effect such a change, which required a Legislative Act: and that the attempted transfer on this occasion was not valid, because no such Act had been passed. This leaves it open to the Government to bring in an Act for the purpose; and as it is, on the whole, under rather better legal advice, its next effort may be more successful, or less unsuccessful than the last. In the third place, the Privy Council has decided that the Government of India could not, without parliamentary sanction, legislate in any way about the sovereignty or dominion of the Queen, or about any cession of territory; thus showing that though the Government of India had no idea of what it was really doing in the Bhownuggur cession case, it had no authority to do what it thought it was actually doing. Lastly, the Privy Council indulges in a rather sober laugh at the curious trick of sanctioning wholesale cession of territory by means of a clause in an Evidence Act. On the whole the Government of India has rarely been made to look so supremely ridiculous; and the credit of the performance belongs entirely to Mr. F. Stephen."

BOMBAY.

Poor-Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from "Charity Ends Abroad," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Refractory Seamen.—George Louis Leemon and ten other seamen, of the ship County of Forfar, were yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

The Committee of the Corporation Appointed on Thursday.—In the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation published in our yesterday's issue, the names were erroneously given of the Committee appointed to inspect Chewulwady. The names of the members of the Committee inserted in the resolution are as under:—Dr. T. Blaney, Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., the Hon Mahomed Ali Rogay, Captain H. Morland, Shantaram Narayen, Esq., Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq., Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Esq., Venayekrao Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.

The Forged Currency Notes.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on this case being called on for hearing, in which two Hindoos of the Marwaree caste, named Luckmichund Sewdatroy and Jumnadas Sunjunroy, stood charged with fraudulently using as genuine a forged document knowing the same to be forged, in respect of a forged Government currency note for Rs. [illegible], preferred against them by Cooverjee Purmanund, of the firm of Veerjee Bhimjee. Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) for the defence. Mr. Fletcher, addressing his Worship, said that he might deal with the case as he thought proper, as he had no further evidence to offer, and he had learnt from strict enquiries that the notes in question might have been tendered to the defendant in payment and these have been mixed up with other notes, without the knowledge of the defendants personally, as they are respectable members of the Hindoo community. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that only two witnesses were examined for the prosecution and he (the Magistrate) requested Mr. Inspector Killen, who was in charge of the case, to make particular enquiries into the matter, and from the result of that enquiry, he was of the same opinion as that of Mr. Fletcher, and thereupon discharged the two defendants.

Colonel Finch, Royal Engineers, Acting Superintending Engineer, Central Division, arrived in Poona on Wednesday last.—*Deccan Herald.*

Suicide.—We are sorry to state that Sergeant Barristow, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, has committed suicide at Deesa. The sad occurrence took place on the night of the 11th June when he shot himself with his rifle, blowing away the entire top of his skull. There is no reason known for his insane act, except that of late he has been unusually depressed in spirits. Such cases ought to be watched.—*Id.*

Examination.—The examination of railway officers in the vernacular (Hindustanee) language took place yesterday, under the superintendence of Mr. Macpherson, our esteemed Assistant Collector and Magistrate. There were 13 competitors, out o whom six passed successfully. Among the passed candidates are Mr. Sotherland and Mr. Heller, the Station Master and Assistant Station Master of Poona. We congratulate them heartily on their success.—*Id.*

The Star Company.— Our readers must doubtless have heard of the Star Company which is now performing in Bombay in a little theatre of its own in the Fort. They will be glad to learn that Mr. H. Williams, the energetic proprietor of that company, has come down here to make arrangements for bringing it to Poona. We learn from the Bombay dailies that the performances of Mr. Williams' company are of a very high order and are extensively patronized there. It is not often that such a clever company visits the capital of the Deccan, and we hope that Mr. Williams' efforts to enliven us during the rains will meet with due encouragement.—*Id.*

Poona Season.—The roll of carriages along our roads during the forenoon proclaims to us that the calling duties of this season have commenced, and that the monsoon has so sufficiently set in as to make it cool enough for callers to go out during the day. On Wednesday there was fine soft rain during the day, and since then the clouds seem to be about to drop in showers. The sky is very monsoonish and dark, and no doubt we shall have a good downpour ere very long. The monsoon seems to have set in upon us as it has done at Ceylon—very gently and quietly, but there is no doubt that we are now in the monsoon, and that our dry season is gone for this year. We are glad to be able to open up the office and to enjoy the cool south-west breeze. It is at no time of the day unbearably hot now, and it is often very delightfully cool. Yesterday morning and forenoon—indeed all day—the south-west breeze was delicious and the sun was hidden away behind banks of clouds. We shall be glad, however, of a further downpour of rain.—*Id.*

A Brave Feat by a Youth—We have been favoured by a correspondent at Ghizree with the following particulars of the rescue, from drowning, of a convalescent soldier, by a youth named Younger, whose daring feat deserves to be recorded:—On Saturday evening, the 3rd instant, while several convalescents at Ghizree were bathing in the sea, one of them, a man named Taylor, advanced beyond his depth and was drowning. At this time he was observed by a little boy, named Henry Younger, to have his head below water. As the man was known to be subject to fits of epilepsy the boy at once went out to him and rescued him just at the moment when he was finally sinking. It truly was a struggle for such a youth to swim with Taylor's weight upon his arm at a distance of about 100 yards towards the beach. This, however, he did, and when others came to Taylor's help, they found the poor boy himself almost exhausted. It is needless to say that Taylor was led to the shore, when after a few moments he recovered. Such acts of humanity as the one now chronicled, merit a public recognition.—*Sindian.*

Illum in Kurrachee.—A strange story reaches us regarding a Banian who took ill suddenly a fortnight ago. He is a weighing man, of the firm of Messrs Finlay and Co., by name Meghur wullud Thawar. It appears that he was attacked with a complaint, which brought on an excessive flow of blood, and which he attributed to sorcery. He consequently made a statement to some of his partners, who were thereby induced to take him to Mr. Dick Cunyghame, a partner in the abovementioned firm. He was conveyed to that gentleman's office on a charpoy, and on seeing him, stated that a few months ago a Brahmin, by name Mota wullud Haman, a friend of a clerk in the Scinde Railway Auditor's Department, asked him (the Banian) to search and fetch a man who had a knowledge of *Illum* or sorcery. The Banian succeeded in finding out such a person, who happened to be a fakir. The latter, it appears, proved that he was quite up in the magical art by extracting sweetmeat from a common stick, and he agreed to do what was required of him by Mota, on his paying him rupees two hundred. The Brahmin consented to pay this sum. The fakir then asked for a lime of three sides; this was procured from the Mulleer with greatest difficulty. The fakir then commenced the work of *Illum*, and returned the lime with certain instructions to be strictly followed. The fakir afterwards demanded his fee, but the Brahmn paid him only rupees twenty, promising the balance on his being satisfied that he was no impostor; whereupon the so-called Professor of the Black Art proposed that he should be tested there and then by means of the lime. This was done, and the Banian having shortly after fallen ill, as stated above, he was under the impression that he was the first victim of the sorcerer's art. Mr. Cunynghame asked the Banian on what party the Brahmin had been anxious to exercise his art, when he was informed that the latter had a contract on the I. V. State Railway; that he apprehended the loss of a considerable sum of money by it; and to avert this loss he wished to practice *Illum*. This information was given by the Banian in so hesitating a manner that Mr. Cunynghame entertained a suspicion that there was something wrong, and he therefore made a report of the affair to the District Superintendent of Police, who has directed enquiries to be made into the truth or otherwise of this mysterious story.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Sub-Conductor and Mrs Sincock, Mr T H Moore, Mrs Roberts and two children, Mr Rolland, and Lieut Daniell.

For Brindisi—Col E T Boddam and Mr John Stewart.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Thursday, June 16	1 0	2 31	1 34
Previously registered	1 90	1 17	0 76
Total up to date	2 90	3 48	2 10

THE MUTINOUS OUTBREAK ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP JOHN CLARK.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, the above case was called on for hearing, in which three seamen, of the American ship John Clark, named Francis Brown, Thomas McMahon and Alexander Cornell, stood charged with assaulting, on the 10th instant, Mr. T. C. Pendleton, the captain of the ship John Clark, Mr. James Russel, the chief officer of the same ship, and Mr. John J. Doull, the second officer also of the same ship, now lying in this harbour.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) for the defence.

The prisoners were charged separately. The first prisoner was charged with assaulting the chief officer, the second prisoner with assaulting the second officer, and the third prisoner with assaulting the captain, the chief and the second officers.

The first case was heard and by it the others would be decided, the whole of the parties being implicated in the same affray that occurred on board the John Clark.

Mr. Lynch then proceeded to address His Worship and gave a brief account of the circumstances of the case, which will be found in the evidence of Captain Pendleton, which is as follows:—

Mr. Timothy Coombs Pendleton said—I am the captain of the American ship John Clark. I came here with a cargo of coals from Liverpool. I discharged the coals and am now taking in salt. Defendants are able seamen of my ship and were shipped at Liverpool. On Saturday, the 10th June, about 11 o'clock, the second officer made a complaint to me, and I called for Cornell and he came up, when I asked him why he used abusive language to the second mate, and asked him to do his work peaceably and quietly. He replied he could do so and would not be interfered with by any man. He then asked me if I was going to strike him. I replied I do not know whether I would or not, and held my hand up. Cornell then drew this knife out of his sheath (produced). I then ordered my first and second officers to take the knife from Cornell. With that he drew back and threatened to strike me with it first and then the officers who were trying to get it from him. Mr. Russel subsequently jammed him up against a water cask to get the knife from his hands. Cornell then had a pair of handcuffs in his hands. I did not see him strike any one with it. At this time I saw Brown come up from behind with a piece of wood and strike Mr. Russel twice on the head. I went up at once to Mr. Russel's assistance, and caught hold of Brown's arm to prevent him from striking a third time. On that he turned round and struck me on the forehead. At this time Mr. Russel was lying insensible on the water cask. Brown struck me with the same stick as he was using on Mr. Russel, which caused this mark on my forehead. After this Cornell rushed up to the second officer with the knife. I believe he was going to stab him. I then drew a small revolver and fired at him. I do not know whether I shot him. This is the revolver (produced). However that stopped the row. I thought all was over. I then went to the chief officer. I found him recovering. I then started to go to the cabin. As I came passed to the corner of the house, I heard shots fired. I was not shot. I went into the cabin when I heard one shot fired. I came out again. As I came by the cabin door, I saw Cornell fire a shot and then he fired again. To my impression there were four shots fired. As I came out of the door I saw McMahon standing with this iron belaying pin (produced). He was standing abreast of the port at the corner of the forward deck house. He said to the second officer, "I will take your life." At that time he was standing about fifty feet from me. The second officer was standing at the door of the cabin house. McMahon was about eight feet from him. Brown at this time was standing alongside of McMahon. Mr. Russel was wounded in two places about his head. One of the wounds bled freely. He had a hat on his head. The cut was through his hat.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Turner.

To the Court—Two of the men had been insolent once on coming on board after going on shore. I never had any trouble with any of my crew before.

Mr. James Russel said—I am the chief officer of the John Clark. I joined her on the 3rd instant. On Saturday, the 10th instant, I superintended the taking in of the cargo on board that ship on that day. While so doing, the second officer came to me and said that the captain wanted to see Allick (meaning Alexander Cornell). I ordered the boatswain to send the man up. He came up. The captain and second officer were standing a little abaft the main hatch. The captain was remonstrating with the men, when Cornell was using strong language. On hearing this I went up towards the captain. I was about six feet away from Cornell. When Cornell asked the captain whether he was going to strike him, the captain replied, "I do not know whether I would or not." Cornell then drew his knife and said he will cut the first s—o— b— that will lay his hand upon him. The captain then ordered me to take the knife from him. The second officer at this time pitched a pair of irons at Cornell, but did not strike him. He moved off forward and I pursued him. In following him up I ran before the foremast and forward house. There I attempted to get a hold of Cornell. As I was about doing this, Cornell, who had knife in the one hand and the irons, which he had picked up that was thrown at him by the second officer, in the other hand, dealt a blow at me with the irons on my forehead. As I had hold of the hand in which he had the knife he could not strike me with the knife. A struggle ensued between us, when I was struck on the head by a bludgeon by some one from behind which knocked me over quite insensible, and I cannot say what transpired after that until the police officers came on board and the three prisoners were given in their charge. I may state when I partially recovered from the blow and was being conveyed to the cabin with the assistance of the boatswain and another man, I remember seeing Cornell standing by Brown with a revolver in his hand, after which I saw nothing more.

This witness was corss-examined to some length by Mr. Turner, but nothing was elicited contrary to the statement he made.

The evidence of John J. Doull, the second officer of the John Clark, Jeffey Hobbs, an ordinary seaman of the same ship, Mr. William Thorley, a Customs officer of the Preventive Service, who was doing duty on board that ship when the affray on board took place, and Ally Sahib Dewjee, a salt dealer, were taken. Their statements went to corroborate the evidence of the previous witnesses in material points, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for break'a-t, uncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand double superfine quality is celebrated for its pungency, and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

The suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants, derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

At the sitting of the Court, the direct examination of Captain Henry, one of the Port Trustees, was continued. He was afterwards cross-examined at great length by Mr. Gill.

In cross-examination by Mr. Gill, Captain Henry said, among other things, that he had heard Mr. Mathews's estimates for repairs were high, while those of Fraser and Miller were too low. As to the repair to the piston rod, he had heard that it was simply heated and hammered—work which no mechanic would approve of. Witness had known Mr. Shepherd nine years, during which period he has had some transactions with him for the P. and O. Company, but none personally. He remembered the dispute about the Malacca, in reference to which Mr. Shepherd claimed about Rs. 70,000 from the company. Mr. Shepherd got a decree against the company. That matter had not rankled upon witness's mind; on the contrary, he had forgotten all about it, and it would not have occurred to his mind but for the learned counsel mentioning it then. Witness thought that Mr. Shepherd's offer of Rs. 520 for a compromise was very low; and that the repairs to the Dromedary could not have been done for anything like that amount. In passing the resolution in question, witness never thought of the Government, but it was passed in the interests of the Trust. He personally intended in passing the resolution that plaintiff's dealing in that particular instance was not fair.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—Witness intended by the resolution that plaintiff's dealing with the Trustees on that occasion was unfair, and that further dealings with him should be avoided. The thought of no other party, the Government, the public, or anybody else, entered the witness's mind; it was done solely in the interests of the Trust. To the best of witness's recollection, he did not say to Mr. Shepherd at the meeting of the 4th February that the Trustees waived the claim for hire. He said they might revise it. At the time of the meeting of the 4th, the resolutions had not been rescinded: they were still in existence. That being so, witness considered he had no authority, without the assent of the general body of the Trustees, to waive the hire. He was not the Chairman of the Trustees. General Ballard was the Chairman.

Captain Robinson was the next witness called, and his evidence generally supported the case put forward on behalf of the Trustees. The case was then adjourned until to-day.

STATE OF THE THIRD DIVISION COURT.

As Captain Robinson was called into the witness-box, it was raining heavily. The noise was so great that the witness could with difficulty be heard at the Reporters' Table. The Advocate General complained of want of sufficient light at the counsels' table; and requested his Lordship to direct that two of the glass windows, which were overlapped by shutters, because the panes were broken, and therefore admitted no light, should be supplied with panes before this morning. His Lordship communicated with the Prothonotary to have the defect remedied. But time and tide wait for no man—nor did the rain; and the business of the Court was somewhat interrupted. Now that attention has been drawn to one great defect in this division Court, it might as well be turned to another affecting the representatives of the Press. The table provided for them might some time ago have been deemed fitted for the use for which it was originally intended. In its present wretched condition, soiled with daubs of ink and *minus* even the shreds of dark baize which once covered it, it looks more adapted for a cook-house than a Court of justice.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 5 FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1876.

1. The Dredger Teredo put into Plymouth through stress of weather five days after leaving Grave send and left on the 30th April for Gibraltar, at which it arrived on the 8th ultimo, and was to leave the following day; I have just had a telegram to the effect that it had grounded at Damietta, but had got off and passed through the Canal, where as it was to found to be leaking it had been docked at Suez yesterday. The Captain apparently was to blame, as his certificate appears to have been suspended for six months. I may state that it is at the contractors' risk until delivered ready for work of Bombay.

2. The hoppers Mudlark, Snipe, and Curlew arrived on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ultimo respectively, having made the run out in 38 days from the Clyde to Bombay and called at only one place,—Port Said. They are being dismantled of their sea gear and over-hauled.

3. The main dam is completed, and was tested against a spring tide on the 26th ultimo. The leakage, with a head of 14 feet, did not exceed 600 gallons per minute at high watear, which can be easily overcome by an 8-inch pump.

4. The timbering of trenches is in progress for 2,530 feet, of which 1,864 feet is completed to foundation level.

5. Masonry is in progress for a length of 2,190 feet, of which 450 feet is up to 79·00,—the first offset. Of late about 10,000 cubic feet of masonry have been built every day, and arrangements are in progress to double this quantity after the rains.

6. The Zerbino from Cardiff, with granite, arrived on the 15th ultimo, and her cargo has since been discharged. The four heel stones, each of which weigh 14 tons, form part of this shipment.

7. The cast-iron 40-inch pipes, for the culverts under the entrances, were inspected at Glasgow on the 5th instant by Mr. McConnochie, and passed for shipment.

9. The number of people employed within the Dock fencing yesterday was 2,981; the average number during the month including those outside was as follows, viz.:—

Men 3,468
Women 364
Boys 122
— 3,954
Barges 8
Carts 344

10. I have been raising the North Channel Beacon bit by bit to see if the foundation would carry it without settlement, which it appears to have done, so far. The Masonry is now 15 feet above mean water level, and 30 feet above the foundation.

Thomas Ormiston, Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 1st June, 1876.

PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS OF THE GUJERAT SKY RACES

TO BE HELD ON THE 21ST AND 24TH OF AUGUST, WITH A THIRD DAY ON THE 26TH OF AUGUST 1876, IF NECESSARY, AND SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

STEWARDS.

Col. Mallaby.	J. W. Walker, Esq.
Capt. Westmacott.	Capt. Jopp.
Capt. Tyler.	Capt. Wooldridge.

FIRST DAY.

Galloway Plate.—Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. For all Galloways, 14 hands to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. 1 Mile.

Arab Derby.—Open to all Arabs, to carry 11 stone. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C.

Glencoe Cup.—A piece of plate value Rs. 500, presented by Capt. J. Humfrey. A steeplechase for all horses over about three miles of country and 18 Jumps. Arabs to carry 10—7. Walers 12—7. English 13—7. Should no Arab start the weight to be reduced 7 lbs. all round. G. R. Horses to be the property of *bona fide* residents, or European landed proprietors of Gujerat and Kattywar. Entrance free. To close and name the day before the race. Four horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld.

Provincial Stakes.—Open to all Country-breds. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches, give or take; 2 lbs. for every ¼ of inch under or over. 14 hands two inches to carry 11 stone. ¾ Mile.

Hack Race.—For all *bona fide* untrained horses. Weight for class raised 4 stone. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. ½ Mile.

N. B.—Horses entered for the Chargers' Stakes, 2nd day, are not eligible for this race.

Pony Race.—For all ponies 13—2 and under. 13—2 to carry 11—7. 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. ¾ Mile.

SECOND DAY.

The Panch Mahals Cup.—Value Rs. 250—Presented by members of the services serving in the Panch Mahals. A Handicap—For all horses that ran in flat races on the first day. Forced for winners except of Hacks and Ponies at Rs. 30. Entrance open to losers and winners of Hack and Pony races at ½ entry. R. C.

Kaira Plate.—Value Rs. 200—Presented by members of the services at Kaira. For all Australians. To carry 11 stone. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C.

Pony Hurdle Race.—All Ponies C. W. over 11 stone. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs 5. ¾ Mile.

Chargers' Stakes.—Open to all untrained Horses regularly ridden as Charges since the 1st of June 1876. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 11 stone; Walers 12—7. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. ¾ Mile.

Arab Steeple Chase.—A Steeple Chase open to Arabs. Weight 11—7. Over the Ahmedabad Course. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

Hunt Steeple Chase—For all horses, the property of members of the Ahmedabad Hunt, and which have been hunted during the present season. Over about a mile and a half of the Ahmedabad Steeple Chase Course. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 11 stone. Walers, 12—7.

All nominations, correspondence, &c., to be addressed to The Honorary Secretary, Gujerat Sky Meeting, Ahmedabad

JOHN ANGUS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, Forbes Street, Fort, and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN THE MATTER OF THE GOCULDASS TEJPALL CHARITIES.

SHAMAVAHOO W[illegible] VS. DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE AND

At the High Court yesterday, [illegible] matter of the dispute in connection with a portion of these [illegible] between the widow of the testator and two of his executors, was mentioned again before Sir Charles Sargent.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for two of the executors, said that the parties having considered what fell from his Lordship (see *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday) as to the convenience of the Gowalla Tank site, had come to terms. Those terms were that Shamavahoo would consent to the sum of Rs. 30,000, two years' accumulations of interest, under clause 28 of the will, being allowed the executors over and above the sum of Rs. 95,000 for the purchase of the Gowalla Tank property; and that the costs of the motion be paid out of the estate.

The Judge said he did not see how he could sanction the terms.

Mr. Inverarity said an order in the terms he proposed would be more advantageous to the estate than any other order that might be made.

The Judge said there was a son to be adopted, and he could not sanction the costs being paid out of the estate.

Mr. Inverarity explained that the adoption of a son was not compulsory; and that the arrangement, if his Lordship sanctioned it, would be for the benefit of all parties. His Lordship was asked to consider what would happen if the arrangement was not carried out. Heavy expenses would be incurred. First, there would be an appeal from the order made by his Lordship on the preceding day. The parties who, after a long period had shown a desire for an amicable settlement, would be thrown back to their former quarrels and differences; and, moreover, there would be the further expenses of an appeal to the Privy Council. Then, after incurring very heavy expenses, the parties would again have to come before the Court to determine the question of assent.

The Judge—Your motion amounts to this, that if the Court won't allow out of the estate all the costs incurred hitherto by the parties in the quarrel, then the parties will continue to quarrel.

Mr. Inverarity—That's not a fair statement of my application.

The Judge—I tell you I won't listen for a moment to any such future understanding between the parties.

Mr. Inverarity begged to be allowed to state his view of the proposed terms. As far as his clients were concerned, he said, they would in any event be entitled to their costs out of the estate. His Lordship had already ruled that they had acted properly in fixing upon the site; and there remained therefore only the costs of Shamavahoo to be considered.

The Judge—What you are asking is that the costs of all parties be paid out of the estate.

The Advocate General said he was with Mr. Inverarity, and was instructed to support the motion. It was thought probable that the Court would assent to the arrangement. The question was whether the Court would not, in order to put an end to the long pending dissensions between the parties, acquiesce to the course proposed by the trustees of the estate. His clients were desirous to allow Shamavahoo more perhaps than she was entitled to, but their object was the benefit of the estate. He did not ask that the costs should come out of the estate; he asked that they should come out of the funds which were to form the residue of the estate. Moreover, the parties interested in that residue were the parties who came before the Court.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, for Shamavahoo, said he appeared to support the motion; and he would say that the executrix had thus far succeeded. They were, further more, sure that they would succeed on the question of assent. They thought the Gowalla Tank site unfit, because they were supported in that view by all the Educational authorities.

The Judge—Some of the said one thing, and some another!

Mr. Purcell remarked that the will in itself was one which could not be worked without litigation; and he was instructed to say that the matters had come before the Court much less often than they would otherwise have but for the advice of the solicitors, particularly the solicitors (Messrs Hearn and Cleveland) who instructed him.

The Judge—I understand your application to be that all the costs should come out of the estate.

Mr. Purcell said his clients' consent to the proposed arrangement was owing entirely to his Lordship's opinion as to the fitness of the site at Gowalla Tank: otherwise she would not have assented.

The Judge said the question whether Shamavahoo had given her assent to the purchase should be first enquired into; and evidence was to be given before him as to that assent. The question of residue was to come on afterwards before the Commissioner.

Mr. Inverarity—Will your Lordship make an order as to costs?

The Judge—As to costs, Shamavahoo is to pay the petitioners' costs so far as they arise out of the allegation that the Gowalla Tank property was unfit. No further order as to costs till the question of assent is tried.

After some consultation between the counsel and solicitors to the parties

Mr. Inverarity said he would propose this way:—That Shamavahoo assent to the accumulations for two years being appropriated to the Sanscrit College, school, and temple; and each party to pay their and her own costs.

In the course of further discussion, his Lordship remarked that the payment of Rs. 1,000 brokerage to two members of the managing committee was irregular.

Mr. Inverarity said the purchase money for the Gowalla Tank property was Rs. 119,000, and each party was to pay Rs. 1,000 to the two brokers, Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. The brokers were to repay the Rs. 2,000, which was to go to the purchase of books for the College. The payment was a benevolent design to get another Rs. 2,000 more for the charity instead of its going into the hands of third parties.

The learned Judge finally made the following order:—By consent, the buildings at Gowalla Tank be appropriated to the Sanscrit College, boarding house, and temple. The petitioners to be allowed to credit themselves with Rs. 1,18,000 in respect of the purchase. Rs. 23,000, portion of the purchase money, to be paid out of the monies to be appropriated under clause 28 of the will. Each party to bear their and her own costs.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 7th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 3rd 11 feet, 13 inches lower than on same date last year. Western Nara opened on 30th. Five cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 7 cases recovering. Slight rain in Phulji on 21st. Gaj came down in flood, covering 2,000 acres and filling all tanks.

Shikarpur.—River 1 foot 8 inches higher than on same date last year. Fever in twelve talukas.

Hyderabad —River rising again. Whether cooler.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari gauge 8 feet 6 inches, supply abundant. Land being cleared for kharif. Cholera reported in Jhull and Shadiher.

Ahmedabad.—Cholera in city, cases 12, deaths 3.

Kaira.—Cholera cases 249, deaths 126; disease greatly prevalent in Thasra taluka.

Surat.—Six cholera cases in city, 5 deaths; 36 cases at Bardoli, 9 deaths.

Broach.—Slight rain at Anklesar. A few cholera cases in Broach, Jambusar and Anklesar. Clearing of fields progressing.

Khandesh.—No change.

Nasik—Small-pox in city.

Tanna.—Land being prepared for cultivation. Small-pox in three talukas.

Poona —Weather continues hot. Fever in city. Slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Indapore. District generally healthy.

Ahmednagar.—Weather cloudy, indications of rain.

Sholapur.—Nine deaths from cholera in taluka Sholapur.

Satara.—Weather cloudy. Want of rain much felt.

Belgaum.—Total rain 66 cents, more wanted for sowing. Cholera still continues.

Dharwar.—Rain 40 cents.

Kanara.—Rain much wanted, great scarcity of water. Cholera continues.

Kaladgi.—Cholera in all talukas, 305 deaths.

Rajkot.—Health good. Weather sultry. Cholera slightly prevailing in some villages of Hallar.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Cholera in Jhalawad, 84 cases, 45 fatal.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 5th instant.) Public health good.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 30th ultimo.) Nachni and nagli crops reaped; outturn middling.

General Remarks.—Rain much wanted. Cholera general in Guzerat, Kattywar, Southern Mahratta Country, and Kanara.

THE CASE OF MARTIN.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.—12th June.

Murray vs. Martin.—The defendant in this case was arraigned this day on a second charge instituted against him by Mr. James Murray in respect to a gold watch entrusted to him for use, valued at Rs. 400.

Mr Hume prosecuted, and Mr. D. E. Cranenburgh defended.

The evidence adduced this day was as follows:—

Mr. George Gilbert.—I am manager of the firm of Jaun Mahomed & Co., carrying on business in 16, Meadow Street, Bombay. They are clothiers and general merchants. I know the defendant. We have had transactions with him on the 10th of May in the business premises. I saw him. He asked Jaun Mahomed to buy a watch in my presence. It was a gold watch by Hamilton & Co., No. 31705. He produced the watch, and we purchased it for Rs. 222. We paid him the money, and the defendant gave us this receipt (shown.) We sold the watch on the 15th of May for Rs. 250. We don't know the person's name. It was a cash transaction. Jaun Mahomed is in Bombay, but not in a condition to attend Court, being laid up with a bad leg. I was present throughout the transaction. I paid the money myself. This is the first transaction to my knowledge the firm has had with the defendant.

Cross-examined.—When the defendant went to sell the watch, I knew him. He wanted more than what he sold for. No arrangement, that if the defendant gave Rs. 10 more than the watch was sold for, he could have it, was come to.

To the Court.—It was not a pledge in any way. It was a *bona fide* sale.

Mr Hume here said that that was all the evidence he could produce this day against the defendant, and on that asked for an adjournment to Friday next, which his Worship accordingly acceded to.

THE SAILING SHIP PERSIA.

A rumour was current in Bombay yesterday to the effect that the ship Persia, in reference to which certain proceedings took place recently in the Police Court, had been obliged to put back through stress of weather, some defect having been brought to light by reason of the stress of weather which necessitated her seeking the nearest [illegible]. If the rumour had been true, the fact would have formed a subject for grave comment on the conduct of the marine surveyors who reported to the Chief Magistrate that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition; but from enquiries last evening we learn that such is not the case,—that the Persia was towed out of the harbour on Monday last, and for anything that is at present known to the contrary has proceeded safely on her voyage.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES AND THE INDIAN TARIFF.

(Special report for the "Bombay Gazette.")

A paper was read before the East India Association, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, by Robert H. Elliot, Esq., on Tuesday, May 23rd, 1876. Sir George Campbell, K. C. S. I., M. P., in the Chair.

In the year 1832 there came to the English Government from the Natives of Bengal a petition praying that the duties then levied on the introduction of their goods here might be abolished, in order that the Indian might be placed on an equal footing with the English manufacturer. At the present moment the spinners and weavers of England are praying for the abolition of the import duties now levied on the introduction of their goods in India, in order that they may be placed on an equal footing with their rivals in those regions. The first of these petitions told surely how we were destined to supplant the hand-made manufacturers of the East; the second, no less clearly, how trade is tending towards its ancient channels. It was diverted from them owing to the skill, capital, and machinery of the West overcoming the cheap hand labour of the East. It is in process of reverting to them, owing to the skill, capital, and machinery of the West going out to settle amongst the cheap labour of the East. There has thus begun the march of a manufacturing revolution, which, having commenced with cotton, has already extended itself to jute, will soon spread to wool, silk, and paper, and which must eventually extend to many other industries—a revolution greater than the world has ever seen, and which will not only affect us, but all the white races who have any manufactures worth mentioning.

And now let me state the order of treatment it seems most convenient to adopt.

I. In the first place, then, I shall point to the causes of the slow development of Indian manufactures, and suggest two measures for accelerating their progress.

II. In the second place, I shall have to comment on the declared policy of Lord Salisbury as regards the Indian cotton duties; and after having shown the evil results of that declaration of policy, I hope to show, finally, how the representative of India in this country may be placed as far as possible out of the reach of the strong temptations he sometimes has to sacrifice Indian to English interests.

The most remarkable fact connected with the subject that is now to occupy our attention is that the vast manufacturing field of India should have been so long neglected; for, from its extensive sea-board, its natural water communications, its immense docile and teachable populations, its command of home and foreign selling markets, its command of raw material on the spot, and its facilities for drawing raw material from abroad, and, finally, its command of both coal and water power, it may safely be asserted that there is no part of the world which contains such commanding facilities for almost every branch of manufactures. Now, if this immense field has only been partially and tardily occupied, it is mainly because we have failed to carry out, as regards manufactures, that policy which we have brought to bear on other lines of Indian progress; for the practice of the Government generally has been to lead the way, to show what can be done, and then abandon the field to the general public. The necessity for this course is sufficiently obvious. India has neither the climate nor the attractions of America, Australia, or the Cape. A foreign language has to be learnt, and a new people to be dealt with. Add to this that an Englishman's family must be sent home for education, and it is plain that India is the reverse of an attractive country. As a rule, then, the conditions of success must, first of all, be demonstrated by the Government if you wish for rapid progress. It did not, for instance, wait for private enterprise as regards railways and canals; nor did it wait for private enterprise as regards tea. There it led the way with tea plantations of its own, and, after the new industry was fairly started, withdrew. The State has also led the way as regards cinchona plantations, and after the cultivation has been well established, these, no doubt, will be sold. It has also freely spent the money of the people on model farms and cotton commissioners, and supported an Agricultural Gazette for the distribution of information. But at manufactures the Government has halted abruptly. Its policy here has clearly said to the people of India: "You are evidently destined by Providence to be simply a digging and producing animal; you are therefore to be taught to grow better cotton and better fibres. You are to be provided with the means of improving the breeds of sheep, in order that you may supply better wool; and to be taught to produce more and better silk. You are to be taught to do everything but manufacture. For that we have been as clearly destined by Providence. You, then, are to produce all the raw products, despatch them six thousand miles across the globe, and we will make them up in our mills, and send the manufactured articles back to you." So, in effect, has our policy plainly said to the people of India. Now, this is a shortsighted, despicable policy, which can never find employment for the people, or create that general prosperity which can alone lift us out of our financial difficulties. It must be utterly changed; for the experience of the Indian past has shown us that it is in vain to look for prosperity in public works, in the shape of railways and tramways. Sufficient has been done in that line for the present. The public works of the immediate future must consist of industrial schools, in the shape of cotton, woollen, silk, and paper mills. As for the first I need say nothing, for the conditions of success have been already proved, and it only remains to start a few model mills in the untried districts of the interior. As to the second, a certain proportion of native wool is to be had on the spot, while from Australia boundless supplies can be drawn; and at present, enough for model mills could be procured at a merely nominal freight, as the horse-laden vessels from those regions at present sail in ballast. As to the third, there is Bengal silk, to commence with; while Japanese and Chinese silk could be laid down in India far more cheaply than in Europe, and it is probable that even Syrian silk could be imported with advantage. As for the fourth good paper can be made from the bamboo; and I may mention that a Sunderland paper manufacturer once wrote to me as regards this; and enclosed a sample of bamboo which had been prepared for paper-making, for which it had been found to answer perfectly. The gentleman in question had been induced to turn his attention to the subject, because the supply of paper-making materials was falling short of the demand. I replied that India was evidently the field for paper manufacture, and recommended him to take his machinery out to the bamboo. But I have not as yet heard that my correspondent has thought fit to adopt that suggestion. These manufactures I have mentioned because the conditions for their successful introduction are beyond doubt; and when they are started, the Government should bring out a Manufacturing Gazette of India, and so keep the public regularly informed as to all the conditions and prospects of the various mills. Then, when private enterprise came in, Government should go out, as it did in the case of tea, and will, no doubt, soon do in the case of cinchona.

Let me now bring the leading points before you as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is important to remember that the import duties on cotton goods which Lord Salisbury now wishes to abolish have probably existed ever since the East India Company had the power to impose any tax on the customs. It certainly existed previously to 1793, when the Government of Bengal re-enacted the customs' duties; and as there were no mills to protect up to the year 1854, it is unnecessary to say that this was never intended to be a protective duty, but was merely one of the ordinary taxational resources of the Empire. It has been levied at rates varying with the needs of Government, having been as low as 2½ and as high as 10 per cent. It is now at 5 per cent., at which rate it yields the important sum of 800,000*l.*, which, being distributed over 240,000,000 of people, is certainly not felt by them to be oppressive. Nor, while numerous complaints have come to us from India as regards the high rate of the land-tax, and the excessive rate at which the salt-tax is now levied, has anything been heard as to the duty in question. And still less does it act so as to prevent the use of our cottons; and this is proved from the fact that the importation of English goods has steadily increased, and in 1874-75 was larger than it had ever been. On the side of India, then, no possible objection has been or can be made to the tax, either on the ground that it is oppressive or that it acts so as to force the people back on Native manufactures, which they would not otherwise buy. On what grounds, then, should this tax be interfered with? Is it because the Indian Government has more money than it knows what to do with, and that, having reduced all the most objectionable taxes and paid off the entire debt, it is merely a question of tweedledum and tweedledee as to which tax it would be best to deal with next? To those who know India these questions will appear to be ridiculous. To those who do not, and who are left to infer the condition of Indian finances from the policy of the Indian Minister, they will appear perfectly natural. But so far from the financial conditions and prospects being in a satisfactory state, there never was a time when greater caution could be needed. The liabilities of the Empire are increasing, the famines of the future are to be paid for, the already enormous population is rapidly increasing. One-sixth of the revenues arises from our being able to force opium on the Chinese, and is admitted by every one to be precarious. The depreciation of silver alone is a sufficient reason for clinging to every existing source of revenue. Lastly, but by no means leastly, the growth of individual rights, the consequences of which have been entirely overlooked, and which I have no time to go into here, threatens us with a pauperism greater than the world has ever seen. Whence, then, has this precious policy emanated? Well, it came up from Manchester, and was laid at the feet of the Indian Minister by a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. Now, the deputation found favour in the eyes of Lord Salisbury. Nay, more: his lordship actually went down to Manchester in order that he might imbibe from the pellucid springs of Manchesterian thought a still larger quantity of enlightenment as regards the proper management of the finances of India. We all know what followed. Lord Salisbury sent out orders to the Viceroy to manipulate the tariff so as to meet the wishes of the Manchesterians. Well, Lord Northbrook did manipulate the tariff, but he left the Manchesterians and

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Lord Salisbury out in the cold; in other words, he refused to throw away an important source of revenue, and in doing so he has been backed by the whole English and Native Press in India, and by the Press [illegible] which was on that occasion ably led by the [illegible] newspaper, and, I venture to say, he is at th[illegible] backed by the common sense of the English nation.

Let us, lastly, try if we cannot [illegible] planation of Lord Salisbury's [illegible] in this matter, and bri[illegible] defence which he deli[illegible] 14th of last Ma[illegible] arguments [illegible] under [illegible] attached [illegible] not liable to the objection [illegible] variance with his previously expressed opinions, and is worth quoting, just to show the [illegible] of defence he was compelled to fall back [illegible]. His lordship, then, is reported to have said that "if ever there is a danger to the English rule in India, you may depend upon it, it will not be from any resistance from the subject races, but from [illegible] which rule." So that, because in [illegible] it is just possible that, in some way or other [illegible] manufacturers in India may have [illegible] in England, Lord Salisbury would [illegible] now with the view of preventing [illegible], notwithstanding that in the [illegible] it will create a deep sense of our injustice, and therefore deep discontent, in the minds of the subject races. But I will not take up your time with [illegible] this fanciful argument, and will now give you from the speech in question another quotation, which seems to show us something of what was in his lordship's mind. Speaking then, of the cotton duties, he is further reported to have said: "If we had not repealed them, if we had not touched them, but had allowed the Government of India to have its own way, we should have been met with a motion in the House of Commons declaring that it was desirable to repeal the cotton duties in India." Now, does not this plainly show us that it had occurred to Lord Salisbury that if he did not please Manchester, Manchester would give his party trouble in the House of Commons? Now, I do not for one moment say that Lord Salisbury is guilty of political corruption, or that he meant anything of the kind, but that in effect, a political bait has been dangled before the eyes of the powerful trading interests of Northern England I do not for one moment doubt. Nor do I for one moment doubt that his declared policy is a sacrifice to Manchester of the interests and wishes of the people of India. Now, it is the business of this Association to defend these interests. I therefore protest as strongly as possible against Lord Salisbury's declared policy of the devoting the first available surplus to the reduction and ultimate extinction of the cotton duties. I object to it because the people of India regard it as an act of gross injustice, and because it is, therefore, caculated to breed ill-will against us and and our rule; I object to it because the country cannot afford to sacrifice any source of revenue, and because, if it could, the reduction of the salt-tax and of the debt stand first. In all this painful business I can only see one gleam of good. Let us be just. If we oppose Manchester and blame Lord Salisbury, let us also thank them where we can. I accordingly, then, do thank them for having given the people of this country an opportunity of declaring that, come what may, we mean in the future to deal fairly by India.

Sir George Campbell opened the discussion on the paper by observing that no man had devoted himself to the interests of the people of India in a more unselfish and zealous manner than Mr. Elliot, and in this cause all who had listened to his paper whether they agreed in his views or not, must heartily sympathise. (Hear, hear.) Without pledging himself to all the opinions Mr. Elliot had set forth, he (the Chairman) did very thoroughly sympathise with much that he had said, and in nothing more than in the extreme desirability he had urged of a knowledge of the people of India of a more popular and accessible form than had yet been obtained, being disseminated in this country. He believed that probably the most gratifying and beneficial result of the Prince of Wales's visit to India would be increased in this country respecting the people of that country; and he hoped that it might also lead to some knowledge of a more practical kind than that imparted by the special correspondents. A great deal that was interesting had been recorded by the correspondents, but all who went deep into the subject must feel that it was only surface matter after all, and that beneath that there was much of a more serious and grave character, affecting the people of India, which it was desirable to have brought home to the knowledge of the people of England. Such an increase of knowledge, when attained, would more and more convince the people of this land of the moral drawn by Mr. Elliott: that the interests of the two countries were bound up together, that what was for the benefit of the one was generally also for the benefit of the other, and that the two countries might work together for mutual good. He believed it might also lead to some correction of the extreme disposition sometimes witnessed to force upon Indian institutions which were peculiar to England, for there were many subjects connected with the lower classes of the people which we had hardly yet approached and which must be thoroughly considered before we could understand them. Observing that a body like the East India Association had no politics, Sir George Campbell expressed the opinion that Mr. Elliot had been somewhat hard on the motives by which our statesmen were guided. He (the Chairman) was not of the same politics as Lord Salisbury, but he had sat with his Lordship in the India Office, and he believed Lord Salisbury had in the most single-minded way devoted himself to the interests of India in respect to the office he held. Lord Salisbury was a man of that class to which Mr. Elliot belonged, and having great interests in this country had nevertheless devoted himself with singleness of purposes to the good of India; and if he had been mistaken, it was not from bad motives. He had simply made a political mistake. Anticipating a cordial welcome to Lord Northbrook on his return, having regard to the position he had shown to the reduction of the cotton duties and notwithstanding his having sacrificed a considerable amount of revenue which many here thought could ill be spared, Sir George Campbell observed that he thought Lord Lytton had taken a singularly frank and independent view in addressing the Manchester deputation, and had indicated the right course to be taken. With regard to the abolition of the cotton duties, Sir George Campbell said he believed that question had for the present and for some years to come been removed from the category of practicable and pressing question, because it had been admitted on all hands, that that subject must depend upon the necessities of Indian finances, and that at present they did not admit of a great sacrifice of revenue. It therefore seemed clear that for the present the cotton duties could not and would not be abolished. His own view in respect to Indian finance was not very sanguine. He was inclined to think that the time when that source of revenue might be sacrificed, when there would be a surplus which it would be impossible to dispute—was far distant. But if the time should come when the Indian revenue exhibited a real surplus, the question might fairly be put to the Indian Government whether these cotton duties were really the most pressing subject for reduction—whether there might not be other subjects in respect to which reduction was still more pressing. In a despatch written by Lord Salisbury last July the State Indian Finance was fairly and fully reviewed, but at that time there was no talk of surplus: on the contrary, Lord Salisbury seemed to take a just view of the subject, showing that there was no surplus, and that our sources of revenue were somewhat precarious. Moreover. Lord Salisbury in considering whether reductions to taxtation in India might be possible, had given precedence to the question of reducing the salt duties. There was no surplus at present, but when there was, we could weigh the claims of various items of revenue to reduction. First, the salt duty which weighed heavily on the population must be considered, then the cotton duties which greatly affected the country. The Government had declared that the finances of India did not admit of reductions, but when they did the claims of the various items might fairly be considered. This in his (Sir G. Campbell's) opinion was the right course, but he would suggest one other view for discussion—one which he was inclined to hold very strongly. It seemed to him that, looking on the matter apart from the interests of this country, and from what she was entitled to claim for her manufactures, looking at it as an Indian fiscal matter, the cotton duty was a very fair one, and he should be sorry to see it sacrificed. But looking also to the health and general welfare of the people of India, it was desirable that there should be some remission of the salt duty, which amounted to 7 per cent. in some parts. Could these two interests be reconciled? Considering that question he was very much inclined to favour the idea that if it was necessary to do something in justice to Manchester and to put it on an equal footing with India, an excise duty might be placed on Indian cotton manufactures equal to that levied on the imports of manufactured goods from Europe. He would put this on the hand-loom weavers for that was not what Manchester feared, but on the goods manufacturers of India. He had heard the idea of an excise duty scouted, but he had not yet heard the reasons, and he could not see that there would be any great difficulty in proposing it. It would not be difficult to ascertain the amount of cotton goods manufactured and to levy duty on them before they passed into consumption in India, allowing for non-payment of those goods exported. In conclusion Sir George Campbell expressed a hope that this idea might be discussed by those having a more practical knowledge of the subject than he had.

Mr. Hale (of London) expressed the opinion that the Association was moving in the right direction, and stigmatised Manchester men as a "greedy class of people."

Mr. Francis Fox (of Bristol) thought India should be regarded as a landlord would regard his estate. A landlord would make it his first duty to raise the value of his land, and would then be glad to see manufactories erected on it; and England would be gainers by introducing in India the true principles which guided English landowners. What we wanted was to raise the Hindoo natives and double their wages, and India was far richer than England if only we could utilise her immense resources.

Dr. Alexander Burn, speaking as one who had some knowledge and experience of India, observed that salt was the very life of the people in that country, and we reaped from that commodity the largest amount produced by any article in the country. The Government was continually crying out at the want of money, but he thought some fiscal rearrangement could be effected in India by which the revenue from salt might be doubled without imposing any further tax on the people. Why should not salt produced in Cheshire be sent out to India? There were plenty of ships lying idle for want of freights; but if salt were an article of export to India in sufficiently large quantities, they could be filled and sent out, and could then return with cargoes of valuable produce from India. He would gradually introduce this import, and gradually abolish the salt production along the coasts; and the people who now attended cattle could take down grain cargoes, and carry back salt. Wheat could be sent home from India without injury, and enough could be sent from Scinde alone to supply the whole of Great Britain. But if this export was neglected now, what could be expected of the Government which allowed that neglect?

Mr. Zorm (of India), referring to the last speaker's suggestion, stated that salt had been exported to India, from Cheshire as long as thirty years ago. It was with salt as with wheat and other articles: the merchants [illegible] to oppose them; India itself had elements in itself for settling these subjects; and this association existed to represent Indian interests, since India had no official representative in Parliament. On the question of the quality of Manchester goods he could affirm that Manchester prints were introduced into India as French prints, and these passed free through the custom-house unchallenged, though if French manufactures had been sent as Manchester goods they would have been confiscated. It was important therefore that there should be strict watch kept, so that the faith of the people of India should not be destroyed.

Mr. Raees Uddin Ahmed remarked that enquiries had disclosed the fact that India was not so rich as had been supposed, and taking the poverty of the country into account the importance of the growth of Indian industries must not be overlooked. Formerly there was some sort of native industry in that country, but with the introduction of railways that had died away. People thought the industry would profit by the railways, but it did not for the plain reason that the railways brought into the country an amount of industry which was powerful enough to sweep away the native industry. What there was now was of very recent growth, and it seemed to him but right that for the development of native industry there should be some sort of protective duty imposed on foreign imports. The Manchester deputation had said it was for the good of India that they demanded the abolition of the cotton duties, and free trade introduced. In other words they wished that a child in manufacture should compete with a grown up manufacture; but Manchester knew very well how far other countries—not only those quite foreign, but those allied to England—maintained their industries by protective duties. Therefore there should be some protective duty maintained to allow Indian manufactures to develope; and when they had developed and could enter into competition with Manchester, free trade principles could be introduced. Mr. Ahmed further urged that it was the duty of the Government to establish industrial schools—to set up mills and workshops to teach the natives; and expressed a hope that the Government would take the earliest opportunity of abolishing the salt tax, which was so heavily oppressing the people of India. (Applause).

Colonel Nassau Lees remarked that there being no Manchester men present the discussion was one-sided. He concurred generally in what had fallen from Mr. Elliot, but must dissent from the lecturer's observations on Lord Salisbury. In this instance Lord Salisbury had made a mistake, but it was made honestly and conscientiously, and if this were a question simply between Manchester and Bombay, he (Colonel Lees) should coincide with Manchester. The question was, however, a very much larger one, for it touched the whole financial system of India, and if the Viceroy was to be responsible for sound policy, he was the right person to say what that policy should be. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Willam Taylor (formerly Commissioner at Patna) pointed out that a great deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced into the discussion, and the speakers had wandered away from the immediate question before them. The subject, in his view, contained one fundamental principle of the greatest importance. It pointed to what he had never failed to advocate: the industrial education of the people of India. That principle lay at the root of anything like successful enterprise. In the discussion there had been too much of Manchester shortcomings, and too much of Lord Salisbury's motives and actions and opinions, which would have been better left alone. The people of India were at present not in a state to compete with Manchester. Machinery was being sent out, but it could not be hurried. Government assistance might be of use, but it was for the Indian authorities to assist any forward movement that might be apparent. The industrial education of the people was essential to render them more experienced agriculturists, mechanics and so on, and to qualify them by practical instruction to take their part in the great commercial struggles of the world. He was glad to recollect that Sir George Campbell in his official position in India was a hearty advocate of this particular system, and he hoped to see still more advanced the great principle which lay at the root of the material progress and prosperity of British India.

Mr. Elliot said a few words in reply to some of the speakers, disclaiming any intention to attack Lord Salisbury's personal character, and the discussion closed with the usual votes of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer.

A SIMLA STORY.

(*Englishman.*)

When Lord Lytton in his maiden speech in Calcutta, on taking the oaths in the Council Chamber as Viceroy and Governor-General, spoke of the assistance which he expected from the "experienced administrators" who would be associated with him in Council, more than one of our contemporaries warned him not to trust too much to such admirable aids. One of His Excellency's self-constituted monitors grew eloquent upon the subject, and drew a picture, worthy of anything which the *Daily Telegraph* could produce in the same line of art, of "a broad and expensive soul" being "cramped, smothered, and swathed to death by official nursing." The "earnest and generous utterances" of the new Viceroy were "recognised," but he was implored to be watchful against the "experienced administrators," to whom he had referred in his speech. The writer expressed his fear that His Excellency, accustomed to life in European capitals, would not realise the dangers to which he would be exposed in trusting himself in "the isolation and selfishness of the official atmosphere of India."

We are glad to hear that this excellent advice has been acted upon, or was unnecessary. If a story that is correct be true, Lord Lytton has already shown that he is not likely to allow his "broad and expansive soul" to be "swathed to death by official nursing." The matter is a small one, but the smallest straw may help to show how the wind is blowing. Here is the tale as told to us.

It appears that in January last year, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces received a memorial from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Allahabad, asking that a grant might be made from Government towards the completion of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at the Station, in which case it was promised that 500 free seats should be set apart for the accommodation of the Roman Catholic soldiers in our army. His Honor applied to the Supreme Government for an allowance of Rs. 12,000, stating circumstances of the case, and adding that should the Government of India decline to grant the amount from Imperial funds, the Lieutenant-Governor would consider the propriety of allowing it from Provincial funds. The reply received was to the effect that the money could not be given from Imperial funds, but no objection was urged against, or reference made to, His Honor's remark about allowing the grant from Provincial funds. The amount in question (Rs. 12,000) was therefore given by the Lieutenant-Governor from the Provincial funds under his control, and the fact was reported to the Government of India. That Government, in its Home and Public Works Departments, has been terribly exercised in mind by this bestowal of funds to help the cause of Rome. Mr. E. C. Bayley, a good and gentle Christian, warms into a theologian when he has to deal with Papists, and there are those in high office about him, who hold his opinions regarding the Beast and the Scarlet Lady. Consternation fell upon these liberal minded officials when they learnt that a Protestant Lieutenant-Governor in India had actually given Rs. 12,000 out of Provincial funds to assist the completion of a Roman Catholic Cathedral. It was determined at once to draft a letter recalling His Honor to a sense of the duties he owed to the Reformation, and to the vows which his god-fathers and god-mothers took for him at his baptism. This draft letter declared the grant contrary to departmental rules and in opposition to the wishes and *policy* of the Government of India, and His Honor was rebuked in dignified language, more in anger perhaps than in sorrow. The letter was sent to press, and submitted to Viceroy for formal approval. To the surprise of all concerned it is said that His Excellency has in a scathing minute administered severe castigation to all concerned in drawing up this Protestant Manifesto. The story goes that he has refused to sanction its issue, and considers it incorrect, injudicious, and impertinent towards the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West. The whole tone of it is condemned.

Consternation reigns amongst "the able administrators," and each is asking the other "whose turn will it be next?" It is considered, in the highest circles of Olympus, preposterous that a Governor-General so new to the work as Lord Lytton, should take upon himself already to call into question the doings of his councillors, and in more than one household at Simla it is openly stated that the Church of England has received a Jesuitical stab. Private prayers have, it is said, been offered up, for the conversion of His Lordship to a more Protestant frame of mind, but the sad reflection remains on the official mind that Lord Lytton, while listening to the advice of his "able administrators," intends to think and act for himself.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

(*From the "Times'" Special Correspondent.*)

Pera, May 12.

We live here at the rate of three months a day. I closed my letter yesterday with the information that the *Softas*, or students, with the *Ulemas*, or doctor, to the number of several thousands, were in undisputed possession of the streets of Stamboul, and crowded round the Porte clamouring for the dismissal of the Grand Vizier. That was the first intimation we had of the crisis which began on Wednesday. The Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, had not, perhaps, taken into sufficient account the influence of the priests and priestlings whose reliance on the religious fanaticism of the masses may become a mightier political engine than even the embattled array of that unruly Prætorian Guard of which Mahmoud II. for ever rid his successors. He had reckoned without his *Softas*. These worthies renewed their demonstration yesterday, and, in the afternoon, the information that "Mahmoud Pasha was no longer Grand Vizier" came to us across the Bridge. On repairing to his office in the Porte, Mahmoud was met by one of the aides-de-Camp or Private Secretaries of the Sultan, who politely and in his Imperial Master's name, requested him to deliver up the seals of State. No further explanation was necessary. Mahmoud made a profound obeisance and complied with his Sovereign's desire. He then called for his carriage, and, without any other escort than his domestic attendants, drove back across the Bridge to his country house at Bebek whence he had come. The report immediately afterwards was that Mehemed Rushdi had been "sent for." Mehemed Rushdi, called "the Translator," was certainly designated as the wisest and best of living Ottoman Statesmen. He began life as a private soldier, educated himself in his leisure hours, and distinguished himself especially by those translations from the French which won him his literary surname; he has lived throughout *sans tache et sans reproche*, and his resumption of an office which he filled only for too short a time on a former occasion would have been hailed by the multitude without a dissenting voice. The only drawback is that he has lived too long, and his energies, which were never of the first order, and which at that former juncture determined his resignation of the Grand Vizierate, cannot be supposed to have acquired a fresh development under the weight of years. Before evening it was understood that Mehemed Rushdi had declined the intended honour, and that a steamer had been sent to Moudania to fetch Hussein Avni Pasha from his seat of Government at Broussa. Hussein Avni had been mentioned as the new Seraskier, or Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. It might, perhaps, later in the day have been intended to place him at the head of the Government as Grand Vizier, but the cry of those priestly Prætorians, the *Softas*, was for Mithad Pasha, and very possibly their wishes may have to be attended to before we are many hours older. The cry of the *softas* was, "Down with the Grand Vizier; down with the *Sheikh-ul-Islam* or Grand Mufti, and down with Ignatieff!" The obnoxious Prime Minister and the High Priest fell at once. The successor of the latter was found without difficulty, the appointment of a new Grand Vizier is still an open question; but the removal of the Russian Ambassador is a matter over which the *Softas* themselves will not easily exercise any control. Mahmoud Pasha was looked upon as representing prudent counsels, peace and despotism, subservience to Russian influence. Hussein Avni was the expected adviser of resolute measures, energetic war against the Insurgents and their allies of Servia and Montenegro, the acknowledged head of "Young Turkey," the champion of the Ottoman cause against all foreign interference. Mithad Pasha is a Constitutionalist and partial to an English alliance. He retired from the now sinking Cabinet because his proposal of a responsible council checking the Sultan's absolute rule was not attended to. His accession to power might usher in an era of reform, but it is yet doubtful whether this may not have to be preceded by a revolutionary period. The question is whether the change is to be effected with or without the Sultan; for the feelings of the *Softas* against the present Sovereign are as strong as his power to resist their wishes is weak. The day which is now rising is Friday, and it is doubtful whether Abd-ul-Aziz will make up his mind to face the multitude by accomplishing his indispensable duty of riding, driving, or rowing to a public Mosque, or will merely attend the service in the private Mosque within the precincts of the palace.

While these matters come to a settlement in Stamboul we have to look to our minnor affairs at Pera. Yesterday was a day of great anxiety at Pera. The little English colony, haunted by the sense of impending danger, sent a deputiou to Her Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot, to enquire what provisions had been taken for the protection of their lives and property. The answer was that the Mediterranean Squadron would before long anchor at Besika Bay, outside the Dardanelles, and that the Stationaire, or despatch boat Antelope would receive the reinforcement of another vessel of the same description, the Cockatrice. The same precautions have been taken by the representatives of other Powers who, as I told you, are sitting in a permanent Committee, and it has been settled that at any signal given from the roof of the culminant and prominent Russian Embassy, all the crews of these little men-of-war shall row ashore and fly to our rescue. A kind of rough-and-ready international guard is in the meanwhile being hastily organized, and last evening we were all clustering before the entrance of the spacious Courtyard of the Russian Consulate in Pera Main street, where about 500 Croats, enrolled by Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, were assembled and apparently quartered for the night. Grim and uncouth the men were, and hardly less forbidding in appearance than the Turks themselves. Their presence, however, there and in the street, especially about the premises of the Russian Ambassador, who was supposed to run the greatest danger and had received many ominous warnings and threatening letters, had a reassuring effect, and we have outlived the night, so far as I have hitherto heard, without disturbance. A *Softa* who had just bought a revolver in a shop where I happened to be, seeing a Christian who was higgling with the gunsmith about a similar weapon, addressed him, saying, "What on earth do you Feringees buy pistols for? Mussalmans buy them because they are afraid of the Christians, but you Christians have no reason to fear us. It is not with you but with our Government that we have to settle accounts, and if we rid ourselves of the Sultan it will be as well for you as for us." So boldly outspoken has everybody in Turkey become, misgovernment prompting even the most timid with the recklessness of despair. It is questionable, however, whether a new state of things arising under the auspices of a mob of Divinity students can really bode any good to the Giaour. An English gentleman and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Bonamy Price, were yesterday at Stamboul visiting the six-minareted Mosque of Sultan Achmed, accompanied by a German Professor, who had been for some time employed in an international College at Jerusalem. A Turkish lad, who had been expelled from that College for misconduct, recognized his late instructor, and pointing him out to the by-standers, cried out "Look there! there is the man who wanted to make me a Christian." The words were scarcely spoken when a mob of *Softas* and other fanatics pressed upon the German and his English friends, and it was not without a serious struggle that some police Zaptiehs, happening to come up just in time, were able to rescue the strangers, who were taken to the police-station and there kept, as the only safe haven, till late at night. A vast and noisy multitude all the time crowded the adjoining streets, till at last it became possible to smuggle the prisoners away by a back-door and across the bridges, an escort of as many as 20 *Zaptiehs* being deemed necessary for their safety. As a result of this occurrence, visits to the mosques are for the present forbidden to Christian visitors, and indeed, we are recommended not to venture across the bridges without urgent necessity. Nothing hostile, however, appears in the countenances or behaviour of the Turks I meet either in the streets of Pera or on my long and solitary rambles about the country.

While the capital, left without government is a prey to apprehensions of evils of which it would be impossible to exaggerate the magnitude, the tidings from the provinces are of a nature to add to the general alarm and make confusion worse confounded. The Insurgents in Bulgaria are waxing strong, and have placed themselves in possession of the railway and the telegraph, taking up a position between Sarembey and Bellowa, where they seem to be ready to give battle. Great atrocities are daily perpetrated both by them and by the savage Bashi-Bazooks who are sent to oppose them, and a panic has arisen among the railway officials all along the line. Throughout Bulgaria and the other Provinces of European Turkey the Mussulmans are flying to arms and fortifying themselves in the towns, while the Christians, unable to resist, are running for a refuge to the mountains, and will soon be in possession of the open country. There seems to be inactivity in Herzegovina, but from Bosnia there come reports of frequent encounters, in which the Imperial troops claim the victory, though with a regard for veracity on which we have learnt to place a proper value. But the most distressing and alarming intelligence comes from Salonica, where the Commission of Inquiry has landed only to find its authority perfectly unavailing for good or evil, and has vainly attempted either to bury the barbarously-mutilated and shockingly outraged bodies of the two murdered Consuls or to proceed to the arrest of the suspected murderers.

The following is the substance of the Report forwarded from Salonica to Her Majesty's Embassy by Mr. Consul Blunt:—

"On Friday, the 5th, the girl arrived by the evening train to make her declaration of faith before the Grand Council. A first attempt was made to rescue her at the station, but was unsuccessful. A second attempt was made a little further on by a crowd of Greeks, and it succeeded; the girl was put in a carriage that was driving past (belonging to the American Vice-Counsul). The police ran after the carriage as far as the gate of the town. Next day, in the morning, several Turks went to the *konak* and claimed the girl. The Pasha sent to the American Vice-Consul, asking that she should be given up. The Vice Consul answered that she was not at his house. A great crowd, chiefly Albanians, gathered, meanwhile, before the *konak*, and afterwards at Sartly-Djami. About noon Messrs. Moulin and Abbott started for the *konak* to ascertain how matters stood, or according to another version, to remonstrate with the Pasha. On their way, close to the *konak*, they were surrounded by a mob and pushed into a room of the mosque, where the Pasha and some beys and police officers joined them afterwards, the latter entreating the crowd to disperse. From this place of confinement, Mr. Abbott wrote a note to his brother Alfred, urging him to seek out the girl and bring her to the *konak*. Mr. Alfred Abbott went to Mr. Blunt and showed him the note, and Mr. Blunt started himself, with his *cavass*, in order to assist his colleagues; but on the way he was stopped, first by M. Krayewski, the French cancellier, and afterwards by the French *cavass* and some Turks, and was obliged to enter the *konak* where he remained till all was over. The girl was discovered in the house of a M. Avierino, and brought to the mosque, but too late. The Pasha and police officers were cowed by the crowd, and showed great irresolution. On Sunday the Turkish population was still armed, and the Pasha, having sent for more troops, expected a battalion from Uskup."

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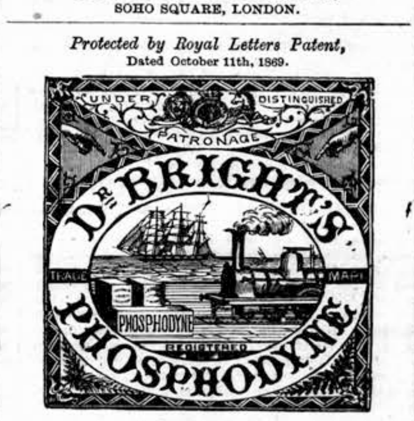

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testim[illegible]

Sole Man[illegible]
Bu[illegible]
Sold [illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE
23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

ADVANTAGES.
TARIFF PERFECTLY INDEPENDENT.

PROPERTIES SURVEYED and LOWER RATES GIVEN where PRECAUTIONS have been taken against FIRE.

MILLS, GIN FACTORIES and all property insured at LOWER RATES than by any other Office.

An Indian RESERVE FUND being created by payment of half all premiums into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay. Chief Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.				Without Pofits.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

UNIQUE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

The Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MENGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

Agent:
J. SCOTT, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFCIE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)	£250,000
40 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols	(£100,000)

Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
And M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the A[illegible] possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

Native lives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

[illegible]ear's Report, can be had on [illegible]

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

[illegible] 1876.

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. Lower than those of any other Company.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Proves security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectus and Forms of Proposal of above Companies, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO [illegible],957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£800,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,858,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	[illegible] 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	[illegible] 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley.	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D

Auditors.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

Secretary.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacture ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appertenances.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

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LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness.
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard & 66, Paternoster Row, London.

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